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THE CASE OF GEN. BABCOCK.

A GRAND JUROR'S REWARD.

AN EXAMINATION INTO THE PROSECUTION OF THE WHISKY TRIALS AT ST. LOUIS—HOW THE GOVERNMENT EVIDENCE WAS FURNISHED THE DEFENSE—A STATEMENT BY MR. DYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—District Attorney Dyer, of Missouri, was to-day before the committee examining into the prosecution of the whisky trials at St. Louis. The committee went back to the beginning of the prosecutions, and sought a history to compare with the testimony of the Attorney General to discover any discrepancies that might exist. Gen. Dyer gave a full account of his connection with the prosecutions, much of which is known to the public. His first visit to Washington was in August, when he brought a part of the dispatches since made public in connection with the various cases. Among them was the "Sylph" dispatch. Mr. Dyer did not then know who sent it, but the original was procured from the telegraph office here, and was immediately identified by Secretary Bristow as in the handwriting of Gen. Babcock. Dyer's next visit was in October, when he was called to consult with the Attorney General and Secretary Bristow about the Babcock case. The Attorney General was very anxious that Dyer should not go ahead unless he was sure of a good case. Dyer himself offered to send Mr. Pierrepont the whole of the Grand Jury testimony, so that the latter should know of the entire case. Dyer said he soon found that the testimony taken before the Grand Jury was all in the hands of the defense. He grew suspicious of everybody, and did not know whom to trust. In January the Attorney General called for the testimony. Dyer sent Peddrick on to explain it, but the testimony itself was in short-hand notes, and could not be written out. Dyer afterward learned that his suspicions against officers here were wholly unfounded. The testimony was given to the defense by a grand juror named Fox, one of the two who voted against Babcock's indictment, and who afterward came here and gave the testimony away, getting in some way his son appointed to some office. All the testimony leaked through this man. Dyer is now entirely satisfied of the good faith of the Attorney General, the President, and all officers he was suspicious of when he found himself betrayed at every turn and did not know by whom.

WHAT BELL KNOWS OF THE AFFAIR.

THE EX-DETECTIVE'S TESTIMONY TO BE SUBSTANTIATED BY WRITTEN EVIDENCE—HIS JEALOUS CARE OF A LARGE PACKAGE OF PAPERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It must be said that Bell will be able to substantiate many of the essential parts of his testimony by records and other written evidence, and by the evidence of credible witnesses. To-day, for instance, District Attorney Dyer swore that Bell's chapter on his adventures in St. Louis, so far as they related to Dyer, were correct, with one unimportant exception. That exception was as to the house where Dyer first met Eaton. Bell, on his part, claims that he will be able to prove even more than he has already stated. He kept a diary of each day's operations, of all his interviews, with dates, circumstances, and results, and he will present that diary, if pressed by either of the committees before which he is summoned. He claims that he is now to be made the victim of a conspiracy, and that great people have combined to crush him. Yet he does not appear apprehensive of the result. He says that he has an autograph letter from Bradley that will fully prove all he has sworn respecting him. A direct issue of veracity is thus joined between him and Bradley, as the latter published a card to-night in which he denies everything. Bell, in an interview to-night, says that many of these people imagine that documents are destroyed which he still has in his possession. Bell has a large, greasy package of papers which he is guarding with jealous care. There is a mystery connected with his appearance in this matter, and especially before the Clymer Committee. The committee indeed, in their first interrogatories, did not seem informed as to the knowledge of the witness upon a subject so foreign to their jurisdiction, but they were put upon the track of it by memoranda handed the committeemen by journalists present. Indeed, the journalists whom some of the Senators wish to see locked up in jail have been the most efficient investigators.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER'S STATEMENT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Committee on War Expenditures to-day heard Col. D. P. Dyer, District Attorney at St. Louis, in reference to the testimony of C. S. Bell, the detective, who testified yesterday. The witness first met Bell in St. Louis in the Fall of 1875; he came to the District Attorney's office one day and showed an envelope with a note on the back signed Avery, and he [the witness] understood it to be written to Fitzroy to deliver any papers in his possession to Bell; he understood that Bell was seeking evidence for the Government; Bell was to see Joyce, and, if possible, get the correspondence that passed between Joyce, Avery, and Babcock; he wrote a note to the Warden of the jail and asked him to deliver the papers to Bell, the bearer; Bell subsequently came to St. Louis during the time of the Babcock trial; witness met him at the house of Mr. Eaton, special counsel for the Government in the case; he intimated that he had got the Avery papers from the files of the District Attorney's office, and exhibited them to Avery and wife at the Lindell Hotel; witness asked him the character of the papers, in order to ascertain the truth of the statement; Bell said he had a pencil memorandum from a man named Woodward, a pencil memorandum from Bluford Wilson, and a dispatch from the Treasury asking witness to come to the Secretary's room; he remembered that he had had such papers in his possession, and was satisfied from Bell's conversation that he knew something about their disappearance; Bell had asked if he had any dispatches signed "B. Finch," or "Bullfinch;" Bell said he had certain documents in his possession in New-York, and had telegraphed for them to be forwarded to St. Louis by express; that the papers consisted of a cipher, partly in his and partly in Luckey's handwriting; also, a letter from A. C. Bradley telling him to come to Washington and he would be cared for; the substance of his statement was that a proposition had been made to him by Luckey and Babcock to extract testimony in the Babcock case from the District Attorney's office. The witness had been very careful of the dispatches and letters relating to the Babcock case, because he feared some such exploit as was resorted to in the Avery case. He placed them in a box and deposited them in the Safe Deposit Vaults. Before that Bell was one day seen in the District Attorney's office overhauling some papers, and was informed that nobody was allowed to do that in the absence of Col. Dyer. Bell excused himself by saying he was hunting for a match to light his cigar with. Bell, soon after the proposition to furnish this information, delivered to him the cipher and the Bradley letter. After the trial he returned them to Bell, and has not seen them since, except as produced in the New-York *Herald*. These papers were not produced until nearly the end of the trial. The reason they were not used in evidence was because Luckey was summoned there for the Government, and was finally claimed as a witness for the defense. At a consultation between witness and his associates, Broadhead and Eaton, as to the advisability of calling Bell as a witness, it was decided to wait till Luckey was put upon the stand, and then produce Bell in rebuttal. It was understood that Bradley was there also, called by the defense, and it was intended that Bell should not be brought in as witness in chief. Had the prosecution known or believed that the defense would not call Luckey they would have had Bell brought forward and used in chief.

Mr. Bell, who was in the room, asked Col. Dyer whether it was because of his supposed unreliability that he was not put upon the stand. Col. Dyer answered that when he told him he had stolen the Avery papers from the District Attorney's office he did not look upon him as a witness he wanted to tie to without corroborative evidence, and he did not believe much in him till he got all the papers. But if Luckey had been called, he certainly would have put Bell on the stand in rebuttal. Mr. Bell then asked Col. Dyer if, in such cases, extraordinary means are necessary to get evidence. Col. Dyer said he was not in that kind of business, and did not feel competent to answer the question. He never found it necessary, either as a professional lawyer or otherwise, to resort to such means, either to purchase the abstraction or suppression of evidence, or any such violent or questionable tactics. That was not his way of conducting business. Col. Dyer said that Bell's testimony was substantially correct so far as he had seen it printed in the Washington papers, and so far as it referred to him. Bell was, however, incorrect in locating the conversation at the District Attorney's office; it took place at the house of Lucien Eaton, one of his associate counsel.

A DENIAL BY BABCOCK'S COUNSEL.

CHICAGO, April 1.—E. A. Storrs, who was the leading counsel for Babcock, was interviewed by a *Tribune* reporter relative to Bell's story before the Clymer Committee yesterday, as follows:

Q.—Do you know Mr. Bell? A.—Well, I should rather think I did.

Q.—Who is he? A.—A dead-beat detective.

Q.—Did he make any proposition to you concerning the Babcock case? A.—Yes. He came to me at Washington and said that the Treasury Department had employed him to steal certain papers in the cases of Avery and Babcock; I told him that he was welcome to all the papers he could steal from us, and if he got any they couldn't do him any good; he still insisted that he had been engaged by the Treasury Department to do as he had stated; I told him if he could produce any written contract to that effect I would talk business with him.

Q.—What did he say then? A.—He said he would see, and let me know in a day or two.

Q.—Did you see him again? A.—Yes; he came back and stated that he couldn't get a written contract from the Treasury officials, but he produced an affidavit written by himself, implicating Bluford Wilson, Dyer, Bristow, and other Treasury officials, in such a scheme; I cross-examined him pretty closely, and found out that he was a fraud, ready to sell out to anybody for a five dollar bill if he could not get more, and I bounced him.

Q.—Did you make any proposition to him to clandestinely corral any document belonging to the prosecution in the Babcock case? A.—Such an idea never entered my head, and I never made any proposition to him whatever, except to get that contract between himself and the Treasury Department which he boasted of having made.

Q.—Where is that affidavit now? A.—It is in safe hands, and will be exhibited to that investigating committee at Washington.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A Washington special dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* says Secretary Chandler says that in December he was in want of a good detective, and mentioned it at a Cabinet meeting, inquiring of other members of the Cabinet if they had not some one to recommend to him. Some days afterward the President told Secretary Chandler that a man who had been a spy in his service during the war, and was a very good detective, was in search of employment, and that he (the President) had sent him to Mr. Chandler. Bell called on Mr. Chandler and sent in his card. Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was in the room and saw the card; he said to Mr. Chandler: "I know that man; he was a spy in my employ during the war, and did good service." Mr. Chandler then sent for Bell to come in. He agreed to take him on trial, and referred him to Chief Special Agent Lebarnes. Bell's commission was made out, but he asked a few days' time that he might fix up some matters he was engaged in. Lebarnes granted it, and Bell was away for a month, and when he came back he wanted his pay, saying he had been in the service of Gen. Babcock. Lebarnes refused to pay him and referred the matter to Secretary Chandler. Mr. Chandler refused to pay him unless he would bring a certificate from Gen. Babcock that he had been on Government service. Somehow he got Gen. Cowen to certify to his service while Chandler was gone, and got his pay. Then he wanted to be assigned to duty at St. Louis because his family was there, and Lebarnes, having some cases to work up there, gave him a lot of fraudulent pension papers. Bell had not been away many days when the President told Chandler he had reason to believe Bell was a bad man, and if he was in the department he had better be discharged. Babcock was consulted about the service Bell claimed to have performed, and stated that it was a myth. So Bell was given his discharge. Chandler says neither Luckey nor Babcock ever spoke to him about Bell's appointment, and that to his knowledge Bell was never paid a cent by the department, although the vouchers show that Gen. Cowan, then Assistant Secretary, ordered that he be paid. Chandler will go before the committee.

WESTERN MAIL CONTRACTORS.

THE JUNIOR MEMBER OF A CONTRACTING FIRM UNDER EXAMINATION—HIS INTERESTING IGNORANCE OF HIS OWN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—J. L. Sanderson, of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, Western mail contractors, was to-day before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He is a robust little man, with iron-gray hair and whiskers, and, like all the other interested parties in the Western mail contracting business who have appeared before the committee, was well dressed and wore a profusion of good jewelry. He had the airs of a man well supplied with cash, and complacently told the committee that he knew nothing in the world about his business and asked no questions. He swore that he never put in a straw bid in his life, and never knew of any being put in; that he never paid any money to any one in a public position, directly or indirectly, never gave a present, nor knew of one being given by or on account of his firm. He said that he never told one Mr. Danforth that his firm gave money or presents to "grease" parties in Washington. He never knew that Barlow, his partner, paid $40,0000 to suppress any investigation in 1872, and never cared whether he did or not. He swore that he never looked into his books in his life, and did not know what the firm made; never knew their income, and never cared. He and Barlow never settled in their lives, and never cared to; never knew anything about Washington affairs, and never cared. He had the utmost confidence in Barlow, and never asked questions. He was always satisfied with what he did and its results. He said when Danforth was coming to Washington he showed a letter summoning him, and asked him what to do. Sanderson told him to go, when Danforth said he had no money; witness said it was not his place to furnish it. There was nothing in the testimony of importance, except as it shows the absolute ignorance of all these principal Western mail contractors about their own business or its resources.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

CHARGES AGAINST AN EX-INDIAN AGENT—A WASHINGNON ATTORNEY'S CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF POST TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day examined Miss Cook, in order to refute the testimony of the Indian Beaulieu against E. P. Smith. Miss Cook acted as clerk for Smith while he was agent for the Chippewas. It was not true, as charged, that Smith bought scrip from the Indians for the purpose of speculation with the Government supplies. All he did was to sell some scrip for the Indians at full price, paying them the money in every case. Smith never received any money from the Indians selling or the parties purchasing the scrip. After Smith became Commissioner he sent Miss Cook to the White Earth Agency to assist his successor as agent [Douglass] in making up his accounts for settlement at the Indian Bureau. She denied other statements of Beaulieu, including the one referring to herself that she went to the agency to buy scrip for Commissioner Smith under his direction.

Gen. Rice, the Washington attorney whose name has figured so prominently in connection with obtaining post traderships from Gen. Belknap, was examined to-day before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. He gave a history of four post traderships in Texas and New-Mexico which he had procured for various parties, his compensation varying; from one person he got $2,000, from another $5,000; from a third he got one-half of the net profits of the post, and from a fourth he got one-third of the net profits; he and Gen. Belknap had been residents of the same town, (Keokuk, Iowa;) had served together in the war, and were on friendly and intimate terms; hence his success in getting these appointments. He denied that Gen. Belknap knew anything of the money which he [Rice] received for these appointments; that he had ever given or loaned (except to some trifling amounts which had been always repaid) money to Belknap, and had never given him any presents, except perhaps some wine and cigars, and a small wedding present to his wife.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

AN APPEAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN MEXICO—DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS—POSTAL TREATY WITH JAPAN—RECEIPTS FOR PATENTS—IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. Schleicher, member of the House from Texas, to-day received the following dispatch from Brownsville: "Matamoras has been declared in a state of siege. A forged loan was imposed upon the merchants last week. A second loan has been demanded from foreign merchants, seven of whom are under military arrest for non-compliance. No Mexicans are included in this demand. One citizen of the United States, sixty years old, was taken from his home last night and put on the fortifications in a very exposed place, if an attack by the Revolutionists had occurred, as was hourly expected. See the President and get the Government to interfere for the protection of American and foreign residents."

The witness, C. S. Bell, who testified before the Committee on War Expenditures was to-night assaulted by a man named Mollere, in a hotel in this city. Bell was seated in the hotel when Mollere entered, and, walking up to him, raised his cane and struck him on the head. The parties were separated, and Mollere left the hotel.

The Democratic Senators had a caucus to-day, but there were very few present, and there was little business transacted. They selected the two Senators of their party to be appointed upon the committee to investigate the late elections in Mississippi, and then adjourned.

During the Democratic caucus last night it was expressly desired by the ex-Confederates that none of them be selected as managers of the impeachment trial of ex-Secretary Belknap before the Senate. The request was respected. Much of the time was consumed in discussion as to whether two of the managers should be Republicans, and it was agreed that Messrs. Wheeler, of New-York, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, be added to the Democrats, namely, Representatives Lord, McMahon, Lynde, Knott, and Jenks.

The debt statement shows a reduction of the public debt during the month of $4,240,366 92.

The safe-burglary mystery is to be cleared up. Yesterday Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called upon Attorney General Pierrepont, and was in secret conference at the department for a long time. After the Cabinet meeting he called again and remained for more than two hours. It is believed that the Judiciary Committee have requested the Attorney General to give immunity to Col. Whitley if he testifies fully and fairly before the committee. It is not doubted that the immunity by the Attorney General has been put into the hands of the Judiciary Committee, to be used by them if they think fit. The whole affair will now come to light.

The report made yesterday by Representative Lord from the Committee on the Judiciary concerning Attorney General Pierrepont was unanimous with the following exceptions: One member said he voted no because he wanted to wait for the action of another committee, and another member said he voted no because this gave him a right to move a reconsideration of the vote adopting the report and to reserve his judgment as to whether he would concur in it. There will be no minority report.

The Post Office Department to-day received notice of the ratification by the Japanese Government of the additional postal agreement concluded between the United States and Japan. This agreement goes into effect to-day, April 1, and establishes the following reduced rates of postage on correspondence from the United States to Japan: Letters, five cents per fifteen grammes; newspapers, two cents each, if not over four ounces in weight; other printed matter and samples, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Prepayment of the above rates is compulsory, and to destination in Japan.

The receipts for patents for the month of March was $80,459, which are the largest ever known, and are $10,000 in excess of the receipts for the same month last year.

Martin L. Bundy was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the Eleventh District of Indiana, and C. W. Lester for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

The General Land Office has decided as follows: Where a patent issues for a lode which crosses a lode already patented, the surface ground in conflict is excepted from the second patent. The ore at the intersection of the two lodes belongs to the first location, whether patented first or second. The second location carries the right of way through the intersection.

It is also decided that the selection of land by a State under the Swamp acts establishes a prima facie case in favor of the State, which may be controverted at a hearing before the local land officers. A party who had received a patent for a certain tract of land so selected by a State may relinquish the same and receive his money back upon presenting his affidavit, corroborated by two witnesses, showing the swampy character of such tract. The department also holds that a party who went upon land reserved under a railroad grant, with assurances from the company that he could purchase it of them, was not wrongfully upon the land when the department decided that it was not included within the reservation to the company, and had ordered the same restored to settlement. When a pre-emptor is living upon and cultivating such tract of land, no specific act is necessary to constitute a new settlement after the restoration thereof to market.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS IN MINCING LANE—THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, April 1.—The depressed state of business in Mincing lane has been further increased by the cessation of the export demand usually experienced in the Spring, and the current low quotations fail to excite any speculative feeling at home. An accumulation of stocks has therefore occurred, and the markets generally remain inactive. Coffee has declined one to two shillings per hundredweight, except good to fine colory plantation Ceylon, which sold readily at nearly last week's prices. Lower qualities remain dull. Moderate sales of sugar have been effected; crystallized West Indies sold steadily, and the demand for refined shows improvement. Tea is quiet, but prices are generally supported. Spices are slightly cheaper. The Stock Exchange to-day remained firm to the close, and a fair amount of business was transacted. The tendency was favorable. Home railway, and all foreign Government securities in which there is speculative dealing, except South Americans, were strong. Egyptian securities were buoyant. Investments were neglected and discount quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The Cotton market was very steady until the last half of the week, since which time prices for American descriptions have been somewhat lower. Though Surats are unchanged, some classes of Egyptian are higher. There has been only a moderate inquiry for Brazilian, and prices are in favor of buyers, excepting Maranham, which is ⅛d. higher. The trade demand has been smaller than for the previous weeks of March. Speculators have also taken less, but exporters have continued to purchase freely. Holders have shown more inclination to meet the views of buyers, especially on Thursday and Friday; they are, however, not disposed to press sales, seeming to have confidence in present values. Some lots bought recently on speculation, are reoffering, and much of the weakness apparent Thursday and Friday is probably referable to this cause. Futures were moderately active early in the week, with prices 3-32d. to ⅛d. better than at the close yesterday, when the market was weak and the demand light.

LONDON, April 1.—In consequence of the dullness of trade all the iron-workers of the Great Sheep Bridge, Atlas and Cyclops Iron-works, in Sheffield, have been discharged. The employes of the Phœnix and Dronfield Bessemer Steel-works have agreed to accept a considerable reduction instead of discharge.

SPORTING NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE—THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

LONDON, April 1.—Major Drake, of the National Rifle Association, informs the London agent of the New-York Associated Press that in consequence of the separate action of the Scotch and Irish associations the organization of a British team to participate in the Centennial matches has finally been abandoned.

Bell's Life, speaking of the University boat race, says: "If the Cantabs (the Cambridge crew) can stay they should win, if style is any criterion of merit." The betting now on the race is 5 to 4 in favor of Cambridge.

The authorities will close Hammersmith Bridge to the public on the 8th inst., the day of the boat race, deeming it unsafe.

Bell's Life, referring to the International Regatta to take place at Philadelphia, remarks: "We have no knowledge of any English racing yacht likely to participate in the International Regatta at Philadelphia from June 22 to June 26. Several cruising craft, we believe, are going across to the Centennial. The schooner Helen, of 283 tons, has already left Cowes for Philadelphia."

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS ANNULLED—A PROTEST AGAINST ANY MODIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY LAW—M. GAMBETTA'S NEWSPAPER.

VERSAILLES, April 1.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day annulled the elections of the Duc de Feltre, Bonapartist, representing the arrondissement of Guingamp, in the Department of Cotes du Nord, and M. de Cardenan, Legitimist, representing the arrondissement of Dax in the Department of Landes.

PARIS, April 1.—A general meeting of Bishops held here to-day issued a vigorous protest against the last Assembly's University law being modified so as to withdraw the right of conferring degrees from Catholic universities unconnected with the State.

M. Gambetta announces his intention of publishing, as soon as the state of siege is raised, a new popular newspaper to be called *La Petite Republique Française*.

EGYPT'S FINANCES.

ENGLAND'S INTERFERENCE WITH THE KHEDIVE'S OPERATIONS—THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, April 1.—This evening's *Messager de Paris* says: "England has done her best to delay a great financial operation enabling Egypt to meet her payments falling due in London to-day. The Khédive has consequently dispatched two telegrams, one authorizing the British Government to publish Mr. Cave's report, and the other appealing to the friendship of the French Government, and soliciting its direct intervention, in order to prevent the Khédive's signature from being dishonored to-day in London. The Duke Decazes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on receiving the telegram on Friday, convoked a Cabinet Council, and subsequently a meeting of the principal Paris bankers was held, at which it was agreed to give the required support, and the necessary sum was immediately dispatched to London."

FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—A statement authorized on semi-official authority asserts that frauds on the Customs amounting to from five to seven million dollars per year have been perpetrated here. A large proportion of the smuggling is by way of Panama, dutiable merchandise being ostensibly shipped from here to New-York and vice versa, but on the arrival of steamers at Panama other packages are substituted containing goods answering the description in the manifest. It is also stated that a large amount of Mexican wool enters the country free from duty, being landed on Catalina Island, off the southern coast, where there is a fine harbor and no Customs officers, and thence shipped here as the product of the island. It is estimated that by these and other means the Government is defrauded of nearly fifty per cent. of the revenue annually.

MOB LAW AND ROBBERY IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—On Thursday morning last the store of Hirsch Brothers, at Somerville, Tenn., was broken open by a party of disguised men, fifteen in number, who, after beating two of the Hirschs, tied ropes around their necks and dragged them through the streets for some time, finally releasing them after charging them should they remain there another night they would be killed. When the brothers returned to their store they found they had been robbed of $1,900. The citizens of Somerville on hearing of the outrage held a meeting and organized a committee to protect the Hirschs and to ferret out the parties engaged in the outrage. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of these proceedings. The Hirschs say they know several of the parties, and it is hoped that they will all be arrested and punished. It was only by strong assurances from the citizens of protection that the Hirschs were induced to stay in the place.

PHELPS THE DEFAULTER.

ALBANY, April 1.—Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals, has granted a writ of error in each of the three cases upon which Charles H. Phelps, the defaulting cashier of the State Treasury Department was convicted, and is now serving a sentence of fifteen years in the Penitentiary. The writ is made returnable to the Court of Appeals at once, and the case will be disposed of next week.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HARTFORD—PREDICTIONS AS TO THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION ON MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 1.—There was a very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting here to-night, addressed by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Gen. Francis A. Walker, and Hon. Henry C. Robinson. The first made a splendid speech, devoted chiefly to the financial question, taking the highest possible ground in favor of resumption as the only salvation of the national honor and credit. Gen. Walker spoke to the same effect, and, as illustrating the value of the Resumption act as a sign of promise, said: "Fellow-citizens, I have seen a hundred men lay down their lives around a ragged piece of bunting which, new and whole on a store counter in New-York, was not worth $5, but which, planted on Antietam Creek or at the foot of Maury's Heights, flaunting defiance to rebellion, was worth thousands of precious human lives." The audience was electrified by this burst, as I never saw an audience before.

The prospect for Monday is that in no case can the Republican State ticket be elected, but that possibly the election may go to the Legislature. The chances are, however, that Ingersoll will be elected by the people, but by a majority greatly reduced from last year. The Legislature will be very close, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. There is much severe comments on the policy of the State Committee to-night, as it is now the general opinion that with an active speaking canvass the State could have been easily carried by the Republicans. The reason for the adoption of this policy has not yet transpired, but anxious inquiries are being made in the matter.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.

THEIR DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI PLEDGED FOR MORTON.

JACKSON, April 1.—The Mississippi Republican Convention sends fourteen out of her sixteen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, pledged for Morton for President, and adopted resolutions indorsing his course. The colored convention declare him the unanimous choice of the colored voters of Mississippi.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

OUTRAGE UPON AN AMERICAN RESIDENT IN MATAMORAS—TROOPS ORDERED TO ASSIST OUR CONSUL IN PROTECTING FOREIGN CITIZENS.

GALVESTON, April 1.—A Brownsville, Texas, dispatch of this date to the *News* says night before last Mr. Sustendal, an American citizen, aged sixty years, was taken to a fort in Matamoras and placed on the top of the parapet wall, where, in the event of the revolutionists to having made an attack he would have been between two fires and certainly killed. About 11 o'clock at night Consul Wilson went to Gen. Labarra and demanded Sustendall's instant release, and the demand was complied with. To-day orders were received from Washington; at least it so reported, and Consul Wilson came to this bank. Very soon afterward the gun-boat Rio Bravo steamed up, crossed the river and made fast to the Mexican bank. This was about 4 o'clock. Steam launches are policing the river, and soundings have been made. It is reported that the President has directed that the foreign residents of Matamoras shall be protected against the exactions and oppressions of the Mexican authorities. The foreign residents of Matamoras now in this place are greatly elated. A goodly number of them live on the river bank. They say Gen. Labarra will get no more money except from Mexicans. Late in the evening the gun-boat steamed up to the upper edge of Matamoras, and came to anchor. Expectations of brisk times on the other side are great. The order above mentioned came directly to Capt. Johnson, and directed him to proceed immediately to Matamoras and assist the Consul in giving protection to American citizens. Two days since a deputation of foreigners residing in Matamoras waited upon Gen. Porter and requested him to take steps to protect them from outrage. The General told them to send him a communication in writing; but the change in the programme has rendered that unnecessary. The matter of supplying Gen. Labarra with powder has been ventilated, but cannot be given to the public yet. The blame is not on Capt. Johnson's shoulders. To-day a surgeon was busy preparing bandages, lint, &c., for Gen. Diaz's troops. The movements of the gunboat is said to be worth 10,000 men to the revolutionary cause. The military are on the alert, and would be glad to take a part should it become necessary in defense of our citizens.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—At to-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference the majority report of the Committee on Changes and Modifications was discussed at length. The following was adopted as a substitute for the first item of the report, which recommended the discontinuance of ordaining Bishops:

Resolved, First, that we reaffirm the doctrinal ways held by the Methodists, viz., that the episcopacy is not a third order, and that we request the General Conference to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in the service for the installation of our General Superintendents.

WESTERN SNOW-STORM.

OMAHA, April 1.—The storm which set in along the eastern slope of the mountains yesterday left ten inches of snow at Cheyenne and Denver, and has extended east, changing to wet snow and rain, but is now clearing away. At this point a very slight fall of snow has prevailed. The trains to and from the West are all delayed by snow east of Bitter Creek and west of Green River. The Wyoming train bound east, and due at Bitter Creek yesterday, is eighteen hours late.

A BUTCHER MURDERED.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—At 5 o'clock this morning Martin South, son of J. W. South, lessee and keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, was assassinated at his stall in the Frankfort, (Ky.,) market. The assassin shot him through a crack in the building, and was within fifteen feet of his victim at the time. Mr. South died in five minutes. Walter Stevens, a prominent butcher, was arrested and lodged in jail on circumstantial evidence. Mr. South was an energetic and quiet citizen.

THE ST. LOUIS CITY OFFICIALS.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—William H Swift, Clerk of the City Council, is among those indicted yesterday. He is charged with perjury. It is expected that more indictments will be found in a day or two involving other city officials. The bribery charged in these cases is for receiving money in connection with the passage by the City Council of the charter for the North-western Street Railroad, not the Cass Avenue Road, as previously stated.

A FAMOUS RACE-HORSE.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—The famous race-horse Ballankeel has been retired from the turf on account of an affliction caused by the epizootic. He cannot again run with any show of success. Ballankeel had an excellent record last year, and, it is said, at one time an offer of $60,000 for him was rejected by his owner, William Jennings, of Louisville.

ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS OFFICE.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—A special dispatch to the Cleveland *Plaindealer* from Akron, Ohio, this morning, says the office of the United States Express Company was robbed last night of a large sum of money. The office of the company is in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad freight building. The express messenger and clerk sleep up stairs over the office; an inside stairway leads to the bedroom. The parties went to bed at 11 o'clock last night, and before retiring placed an iron bar across the door. This morning the clerk found that the key of the safe had been taken from his pocket during the night. He hurried below, where the safe was found open, with the key in the door. The robber had carried off $12,000 in cash and several sealed bags of money. The loss, it is thought, will amount to $25,000 or $30,000.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK AS DESCRIBED BY THE PREMIER—THE MANY DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED—THE COST OF THE ROAD.

OTTAWA, April 1.—In the House last night the Premier described the progress made by the policy of the Government, so far as it can be determined upon, in connection with the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, noticing in the first instance the difficulties which stared the Government in the face in their assumption of office. He referred to the task of surveying the several routes it had been necessary to examine in order satisfactorily to locate the line through British Columbia and fix the western terminus. The total cost of the Pacific surveys has been $2,286,907, of which $1,010,115 has been spent west of the Rocky Mountains. From the first the Jasper House Pass in the Rocky Mountains has been looked upon as the one that would certainly be adopted. From that point the New-Westminster route would be more favorable, but the enormous cost of tunneling and rock excavation would have made the expenditure so great as to virtually preclude its adoption. Another route by which Kamaquot Lake, the south branch of Gardner's Inlet, would be reached, may also be considered as open to further consideration. A third, by the way of Blackwater River to the north branch of Dean Channel, is being very carefully explored. The route via Kamaquot River is a few miles shorter, and has grades not exceeding 104 feet to the mile, with a rest of three-quarters of a mile in length in the middle. The summit level is reached at a distance of seventy miles, and is 3,460 feet above the sea. Between that point and Stewart River the line is favorable. From the lowest level of Stewart River to Fort George is 2,800 feet, and the highest 3,750. Some fifty miles would be saved by adopting Dean Channel as the terminus as compared with Bute Inlet, while the line it carried to Bute Inlet would strike the middle of Vancouver Island. Explorations have been made of what is known as the Pine River Pass, some sixty or seventy miles south of the point at which the Peace River makes its great bed. At this pass the Rocky Mountains practically cease to exist. The country is very favorable for agricultural purposes, and if there were no obligations resting on the Dominion to hasten the work, is the one, the Premier thinks, that would inevitably be adopted. But to do so would be to postpone the work of construction for a considerable period, and this, he appears to think, having regard to the original bargain with British Columbia, and irritation existing in that province, is hardly to be thought of from Pine River Pass. If the railroad took that route it would reach Fort George by the way of Fort McLeod and Parsnip River. Mr. Mackenzie spoke of the progress of the railway between Lake Superior and Red River. The line, twenty-two miles of which is graded, will run from Thunder Bay to the eastern end of Lac des Mille Lacs.

The Premier said he should deal with this matter on a future day. He observed that many of the statements published were utterly unfounded. French River is found to be easily navigable for some twenty-six miles from its mouth. It was hinted that the Western terminus of the Georgian Bay branch might be fixed at this point, and a crossing may easily be effected here if the line were continued at some future period to Sault Ste Marie. On the twenty-two miles graded west of Fort William an expenditure has taken place of $111,417. From Red River, eastward, out of a section of seventy-seven miles, twenty-five miles have been graded at an outlay of $94,221. The thirty-seven miles intervening between Cross Lake and Rat Portage were found to be exceedingly costly, and some changes of level will be made to reduce the amount of rock excavations. The branch from Pembina to Fort Garry is nearly completed, in first-class style, at an expenditure of some $178,483, exclusive of a small amount of bridging that may cost $5,000 further. The survey is completed from Selkirk to Livingstone, 266 miles, and the route is virtually determined upon from Livingstone to Saskatchewan, which it will strike at White Mud River some fifteen or twenty miles south of Fort Edmonton. The entire distance for which the telegraph is constructed is 720 miles. It may then be assumed that from Fort William to Fort George, at the bend of the Fraser, the route of the Canadian Pacific is practically settled, the distance between those points being 1,730 miles. From Fort George to Bute Inlet the distance is about three hundred miles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The boot and shoe store of Mann & Holzappel, in West Chester, Westchester County, with its contents, was completely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the supposed work of incendiaries. When discovered, the scattered condition of the stock showed that the store had been plundered before being set on fire. The loss on the building is $1,000; insurance, $600. Loss on stock, $2,300; insurance, $1,000.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a two-story frame stable No. 212 West Fourth street, occupied by William Reynolds. The two-story frame building adjoining the stable, occupied by Calvin Johnson, a tinsmith, also caught. The flames were soon extinguished by the Fire Department, the stable being damaged $500. Damage to stock in tinsmith's establishment, $200. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel, at Ramsey's, N. J., on the Erie Road, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. It was owned by Frank Fowler, and was the only hotel in the village. The furniture was nearly all saved. The loss is estimated at about two thousand dollars; partially insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The livery stable of Michael Dalton, No. 117 Twenty-third street, Brooklyn, was burned at 9 o'clock last evening. The flames spread so rapidly that it was found impossible to rescue all the horses from the burning building, and nine of them were burned to death. They were valued at $1,500. Loss on the building, $500.

A fire in Somerset, Mass., yesterday, destroyed Central Hall, owned by P. Davis, a dwelling of J. Baylis, and another owned by B. Simmons. The total loss is about $11,000; insurance, $5,500.

Patrick Barry's house, at Lee, Mass., was burned Friday night. The loss is $3,000; insured for $2,500 in the Berkshire Mutual, of Pittsfield, and the Ætna, of Hartford.

The dwelling of Mrs. Mary P. Hodgin, at Portsmouth, N. H., and all the outbuildings, were burned yesterday. The loss is $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

A CANADIAN FORGER.

HALIFAX, April 1.—Archibald Patterson, Inland Revenue Inspector, has absconded. Before leaving he raised a large amount of money on notes of hand with forged indorsements, $8,000 worth of which are already known of. The loss will fall on private parties, as there is no deficiency in the public funds as far as is known.

BANK FAILURE.

WATERTOWN, April 1.—The Security Bank of this city closed its doors to-day, and will go into liquidation. The liabilities will amount to about one hundred thousand dollars, of which $53,000 are due depositors. It is thought the creditors will ultimately be paid in full. The "Security" is a State bank without circulation.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—It has been raining almost continuously for the past twenty-four hours, and though the river is now five inches above the danger line and rising steadily, little damage is reported as yet. The river is now five inches higher than on the 15th of last August, and within fourteen inches of the extreme high water of 1867.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

BOSTON, April 1.—The electrician's tests have located the break in the direct cable just inside twenty miles of Rye Beach, New-Hampshire. The suddenness of the break seems to indicate a complete fracture. The arrival of the Faraday is expected to-day to grapple for the cable.

EX-GOV. LETCHER, OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday says: "Ex-Gov. Letcher is so far convalescent as to be able to leave his hotel and return home. The Legislature sadly missed his conservative counsel and ripe judgment in its last days. It is to be hoped that rest, the wholesome air of the valley, and the kind attention of his family and friends may completely restore his health before the next session begins."

THE NATION'S CENTENNIAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE EXHIBIT.

SOME OF ITS TREASURES TO BE SHOWN AT PHILADELPHIA—CHOICE SPECIMENS OF THE MINERAL WORLD—THE REAL WEALTH OF AMERICA REPRESENTED—THE DISPLAY OF BIG AND LITTLE FISHES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

The Smithsonian Institution is the custodian of the National Museum, well known to all visitors to Washington. In fact, every bride whose tour begins at New-York and ends in the national capital makes it a point of visiting the Smithsonian, wandering with her other soul over the beautiful grounds, and going into ecstasies over the trochilidæ and sun birds and over the gigantic eggs of the epiornis and dinornis—of which the New-Zealand *moa* was the latest representative, and is still, if it exists, as has been asserted by many intelligent settlers. The Smithsonian Institution is perfectly well known to all scientific bodies abroad, and its Professors hold the same position in the world of science as the English gentlemen who put the mystic letters F. R. S. after their names, and the French gentlemen who are "Membres de l'Institut." When, therefore, the Centennial became a fixed fact, and the Government resolved to take part in it and display the workings of its departments, the Smithsonian naturally came to the front, and it became a matter of interest to know how its vast treasures of every kind should be intelligently and systematically culled so that the exhibit made should be as nearly national as possible, and should in fact be an "object map" of all the resources of the wonderful land we live in. And immediately was shown the superior spirit of the men who work for love of their work to those who toil for reputation merely and for pay. For though the Institution had an absolutely superb collection of stuffed representatives of the animal kingdom, yet the gentlemen who had special charge of this were not satisfied, but immediately set to work to supplement it by a positively unique collection of "food fishes" of the American waters, fresh and salt. And though the mineral collection had been the admiration of all who had visited the building at Washington, yet no sooner was the Government Exhibition determined on than Prof. Donaldson was dispatched to the mining regions of the Sierras for the purpose of collecting specimens of all the mines of precious metals, and Prof. Blake, who had charge of this department, went through the West to obtain from every far-off State representations of their building stones, fictile materials, and refractory clays. Such is and ever has been the spirit of science. Its votaries are careless of remuneration and of applause, and aim only to satisfy the inner craving of the soul within that pants for absolute perfection.

The display of the Smithsonian in the Government Building may roughly be divided under three heads, the archæological and ethnological, the animal kingdom, and the mineral world. At present there are only representations from the latter inside the building; but this is natural, because the objects in this section are exceedingly bulky and difficult to handle. One of the things displayed will be an obelisk of anthracite coal from the coal mines of Pennsylvania, the great blocks for which have already arrived. The obelisk is to be forty feet in height, and some of the blocks are 3 feet square and 4 feet long. The others diminish in size until the apex is reached, and this is to be surmounted by a long thin block of semi-bituminous coal. The minerals will be shown, if small in size, upon large stone tables, the specimens of pure gold and quicksilver, &c., being in air-tight cases. The bulky specimens will be displayed upon stout wooden pedestals eighteen inches high, which are already in position between the tables. One specimen of magnetic iron, from the Iron Mountain, Missouri, will not require a pedestal, as it is large enough to dispense with such an aid to observation. Moreover, it is much too heavy for ordinary pedestals, for it weighs 7,500 pounds, the ore containing seventy-five per cent. of pure iron. Many of the pedestals are already loaded with the specimens brought from the Sierra mines by Prof. Donaldson, and it is curious to see how one's ideas concerning ores are overturned by the facts. Those specimens which are all sparkle and glitter contain comparatively little gold—even those masses of quartz where one can actually see little specs of gold. But the great pieces that are dark and forbidding, and have a green, livid cast of color and dark veins of stone that looks crumbly but is excessively hard—these are the ores which delight the miner, and which the assayer reports to have unnumbered ounces to the ton. The same holds good, only in a greater degree, of silver, and a piece which came from Colorado from the "Terrible Lode," which looked like a mass of copper ore, turned out to be full of silver, assaying 600 ounces to the ton.

The array of these specimens from the great mining districts is one that will gladden the heart of every patriot, though it must be confessed that some patriots will hardly know that a great mass labeled "Pyrargyrite, ruby, and stephanite" contains much fine gold, or that another labeled "Tellurium" is also exceedingly precious. But the collection, being very complete and presenting such a number of valuable ores from so many different points, must make a great effect upon the minds of visitors, especially those who come from abroad with an idea of making investments.

But the section of precious ores and their immediate derivatives, as collected by Prof. Donaldson, is only a small part of the department of minerals over which Prof. William P. Blake presides. Besides these, there are the baser metals, as they are called by some persons of an ironical turn of mind, of which the finest presentation will be made here. In fact, though each State determines to make a grand display in this particular, yet I take the liberty of prophesying that they will all be compelled to send their rough ores and raw materials to the sheds in rear of the Main Building, where they will be completely overlooked. Also the collective display of the Smithsonian will be much more useful to the note-taker and the investor, for there they will see them all brought into one focus, as it were, instead of having to search painfully for each item through all the details of a State. Besides this section, which will in itself include resources so unparalleled as to make the heart of every man that loves his country dance within his bosom, there will be in near proximity fuels and petroleum, two other enormous sources of wealth. In fuels alone America is the cynosure of the world's eyes, possessing such variations of coals and such enormous fields of distribution as are without parallel. There is the anthracite, the semi-bituminous, the bituminous, the cannel of Kentucky and West Virginia, and the block coal of Indiana, which can be used for smelting without the prelimi-

nary process of coking. With these, but more from the desire of the scientific mind to complete and round out the classification will be specimens of peat and lignite. Petroleum will be shown in its crude state and when prepared for lubricating purposes or for illumination, and with it will be our naphtha, asphalt, bitumen, and paraffine. Next to that will be the building stones in which this land is most singularly blessed; though, indeed, to judge from New-York, we have commenced to use the worst first. For we have such a variety of stones as might be expected in a country of such extent and having such a number of mountain ranges. The marbles of America are surprisingly beautiful and would create a profound impression if they could be brought together. But there has been, I grieve to say, some little local jealousy in this matter, and Prof. Blake did not receive from the State committees that hearty attention and co-operation to which he was entitled. A person in Michigan, acting as Secretary to the State Centennial Committee, actually wrote to him to say that he must see he was interfering with him, and begging him to leave the State forthwith. This is a specimen brick of the whole edifice of local jealousy and State pride. To know what can be done in the way of decorations with American marbles it is absolutely necessary that specimens of all should be brought together, from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Vermont, and wherever else they may be. When that is done, as Prof. Blake hoped to do it here in this Centennial, our architecture will have received an impetus which will go far to create the long-sought desideratum—the American style of architecture. Cudgel your brains no longer, gentlemen, to create, for architecture evolves itself out of its materials, and all other attempts can only lead to combinations abhored of art.

I will not enumerate the other materials which form part of this section, but will pass on to the animal kingdom where Profs. Baird and George Brown Goode hold sway. They will show as attractive a collection of animals as their space will admit of; the means of pursuit and capture and of utilization, and their products and applications. The great attraction of this Exhibition will undoubtedly be in the display of colored plaster-casts of the fishes of America, including those that are hurtful as well as those that are beneficent to man. Nothing is yet visible in the space allotted for this purpose, but I have had a peep into the office where the preparations are in active progress, and can state emphatically that the casts are exceedingly natural in appearance, and are colored most artistically. Prof. Brown Goode was so kind as to make for me the following little sketch of what would be shown, which I present in his own pleasant and clear language:

"This collection includes 400 or more specimens. They will be displayed upon screens nine feet in length and eight feet high, and will cover about one thousand square feet of surface. The preparation of this series has been the labor of three years, although the work has been pressed forward more briskly since the Centennial has become a fixed fact. The display of the fishes of the Atlantic coast and the inland waters of the eastern part of the Continent may be regarded as essentially complete. Collectors have been stationed at various points, who have forwarded specimens to Washington for casting; one of the most efficient aids in this work has been Mr. Eugene Blackford, of New-York, who has kept careful watch over the City fish-markets for the past two years. The Fish Commission party was accompanied, during their stay at Wood's Hole last Summer, by a number of artists and modelers, who made many and important additions to the series. No species of commercial or economic importance is wanting, and none of any considerable size, except perhaps the Carolina devil-fish, *(Ceratoptera vampirus)* and the basking shark *(Selache maxima,)* which, on account of their rare occurrence and enormous size, have not been secured. Many species are represented by three or four casts, as for instance the Atlantic salmon, *(Salmo salar,)* which is shown in its various seasonal variations of color, and with the different forms of the hooked under jaw, so curiously developed during the breeding season for purposes of offense and defense. Among the other salmonidæ are beautiful representations of the quinnat, or California salmon, *(Salmo quinnat,)* so extensively introduced of late into our Eastern and Southern rivers; the salmon or Mackinaw trout *(Salmo namaycush)* of the great lakes; the sebago or land-locked salmon, *(Salmo sebago,)* with their lovely hues of golden, purple, crimson, and blue; the Toma trout, *(Salmo toma,)* the Oquassa, or blue-backed trout, *(Salmo oquassa,)* from Rangely Lakes, Me.; the Winnipisseogee black trout, (probably a variety of *Salmo namaycush;*) the brook trout, *(Salmo fontinalis,)* from various localities, some of them weighing ten and twelve pounds; the Michigan grayling, *(Thymallus tricolor;)* the lake whitefish, *(Coregonus albus;)* the lake herring, *(Argyrosomus clupeiformis;)* the smelt, *(Osmerus mordax,)* and its land-locked variety *(O. spectrum?)* from Belgrade, Me., &c. Other notable specimens are a Muskallonge *(Esox nobilier)* of forty pounds, a pair of giant halibut *(Hippoglossus Americanus)* from the Newfoundland Banks; a twelve-foot sword-fish, *(Xiphias gladius,)* and still more curious allies the sail-fish, *(Histiophorus Americanus,)* and the spear-fish, *(Tetrapturus albidus,)* peculiar to the tropical seas of America and enticed to the New-England shores by the schools of moss-bunkers and blue-fish, their favorite food. Then there is a fifteen-foot sleeper shark, *(Somniosus brevipinna,)* from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a 700-pound Jew-fish, *(Promicrops guasa,)* from the St. John's River, Fla. The utmost care is taken in delineating the life-colors of the fish. The casts are sized with the utmost care and are painted in oil colors, after sketches made from the living or fresh fish. The artist in charge of this work, Mr. J. H. Richards, has made a life-study of the colors of fishes, has worked for many years upon the plates of Holbrook's *Fishes of South Carolina,* and upon Agassiz's collections. Many of the sketches were taken by him from the fish swimming in the aquaria of the Fish Commission Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Mass.

The fishes of the Pacific Coast are represented by a fair number of species. Recently a box containing specimens of fifteen of the more important species of food fishes sold in San Francisco market was received; these had suffered very little from their overland trip, and were photographed and cast without trouble.

The collection will also include casts of the most important European fishes, particularly those forms which are closely related to species occurring in our own waters, or are proposed for acclimation, such as the turbot and sole. Every week brings a shipment of fish in ice from England. Last week three specimens of the European river trout *(Salmo fario)* were received; these were caught in Lough Ree, in central Ireland, sent to Liverpool market, there packed in ice and sawdust, and forwarded via New-York to Washington. Here they arrived in perfect order, without an indentation of the flesh or the derangement of a scale, were sketched in water colors, photographed and cast, and returned to New-York, where Mr. Blackford has frozen them for the purpose of exhibiting them during the coming season in the refrigerator show-case in the Government Building. The largest is a beauty of fourteen pounds weight, and will attract much attention.

In addition to the fishes, there will be shown a large number of casts of cetaceans, including the white whale, the grampus, lately discovered in American waters, the blackfish, the dolphin, the various porpoises, &c., and models, on the scale of one inch to the foot, of all the larger whales, such as the sperm-whale, right-whale, and bowhead. There are also casts of the various edible turtles.

There is no collection of casts in the world which can compare with this in magnitude and perfection. That of Frank Buckland, the English Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, established some years ago in the South Kensington, is very much smaller, and the specimens included, I am informed by gentlemen familiar with the collection, are far less elaborately finished.

Another striking feature of the fishery display will be the series of photographs of fishes. To the naturalist these will be even more interesting than the casts. These photographs were taken in the open air by the aid of instruments devised by Prof. Baird. For clearness of definition and accurate outline they have never been equaled. At the late Maritime Exposition in Paris a partial series of these pictures received a high award. The series to be shown in Philadelphia will include about four hundred pictures; they will be arranged upon screens similar to those used in the display of the casts." GAR.

MR. LYON AND THE EMMA MINE.

HIS COUNSEL READS A STATEMENT REGARDING MR. SCHENCK—HE IS CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. CHITTENDEN.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Hiram A. Johnson, counsel for James E. Lyon, read to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day, a statement in behalf of his client, as follows:

Gentlemen: When the ex-Minister to England appeared before your committee on the morning of the 28th ult., he obtained permission to read a statement which he informed the committee he desired should precede the testimony that he was then about to present, explanatory of his connection with the Emma Silver Mining Company, (limited) of London. As this statement was presented for the obvious purpose of assailing the character of Mr. Johnson and myself, and as he evidently intended to secure for it a wide publication in all the principal newspapers of the United States, as followed through the report of the agent of the Associated Press, he then being present in the room of the committee, I beg to submit the following, viz: That Gen. Robert C. Schenck, before and at the time of presenting his said statement, as he has since been compelled to state to this committee, had no personal knowledge whatever on which to base the statement, and that therefore the charges therein contained, that Mr. Johnson and myself were men of infamous character and unworthy of credit under oath, were wantonly made and utterly unbecoming a man who had occupied high positions of trust and honor and the confidence of his country. These statements have been further characterized by the reading of a letter to the committee by Gen. Schenck in the progress of his testimony, written to him, as he says, by a man in London, whom he did not know, and of whom he has no knowledge whatever, in which I am charged with having absconded from England, which letter was also published throughout the country, Gen. Schenck having personally placed the same in the hands of the Associated Press. From the chair of the witness which he then occupied in the presentation of his evidence. I pronounce all the statements above recited false and untrue, and I challenge Gen. Schenck and his associate venders of the Emma Mine to produce testimony before this committee that shall in the slightest degree make against the credibility of Mr. Johnson or myself, or such as shall in any sense tend to excuse his connection with the sale of the Emma Mine in London. Respectfully submitted. JAMES E. LYON.

April 1, 1876.

[NOTE.—The reporter deems it proper to state that Mr. Schenck did not at any time voluntarily hand him any paper, and that all papers published in these reports were obtained by himself in the usual course of such business.]

Mr. Lyon was then cross examined by Mr. Chittenden, of counsel for Gen. Schenck. Lyon said during his replies he had no business just now, and was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York; he paid his expenses by borrowing some of the money and by collecting a claim due to him in Europe, being $20,000. He was asked the question, "in the sworn examination given before a New-York Judge as to your means when you were examined in regard to an execution, what did you say regarding your means to pay your hotel bill?" The witness replied that he could not recollect, but the paper would show; he left this country in the Fall of 1871, and returned in October, 1874; he left unsatisfied judgments to the amount of $50,000, which have not yet been satisfied; he left England in 1874, but did not know whether he went to Paris then or not.

Q.—Will you swear that the last time you left London you did not go to Paris? A.—I do not desire to be insulted; I do not know whether I went to Paris the last time I left London or not.

Q.—Is your name James Elias Lyon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before you left London were bankruptcy proceedings commenced against you? A.—There were.

Q.—What steps were taken? The witness explained a certain stock speculation in which he was concerned and out of which grew the bankruptcy proceedings against him.

Q.—Did the officers of the Bankruptcy Court know that you were going away? A.—I never saw any of the officers; a writ was served upon me, that was all; I was swindled by an unmitigated rascal; I never ran away, as a letter read to the committee asserted.

Mr. Chittenden further cross-examined Lyon, the object being to show that his statements as to his mining interests in Utah are not entitled to credit. He read from the affidavit of Lyon in the case of Edward Strong vs. James E. Lyon, before the Supreme Court of New-York, in which he swore: "I do not own any real estate anywhere; have owned some in 1866 in Colorado Territory; it belonged to the firm of James E. Lyon & Co., and not to me individually; they did not fail; they sold out a portion of it; the other members own their proportion of it; I sold mine for $2,000 to Mr. Hayes of Colorado; that was all the land I owned there; I have no judgments against any body that I recollect; I have about $1 50; had no more than fifty cents on me when this order was served last night; I live by borrowing money; I do not keep any bank account; have not kept one for three years; do not hold any bonds or mortgages; I hold no stocks; I have a few worthless petroleum stocks, &c." The order alluded to by Lyon was concerning the suit of Strong against Lyon, signed by Judge Brady, to the effect that judgment had been recovered in the action, and requiring execution. The order was dated July 21, 1870.

Q.—At the time you swore to your paper did you own one-third of the silver mine in Utah? A.—I claimed one-third ever since 1868; at one time, from that year to 1870, I did not think it worth anything; I claimed it, however, because I believed I had a right to it.

Q.—Did you or not own it at the time you made your sworn statement in court? A.—I suppose I did, but it did not occur to me; if I owned it then I certainly forgot it.

Mr. Chittenden then examined Lyon in reference to his movements in England concerning the Emma Mine, he having been interested in making the most damaging statements, and giving no explanations why he had declared the Emma Mine nearly exhausted when it was sold.

Q.—How came you in your letter to Mr. Almy, dated the 18th of October, 1871, to say that the mine looks fine? A.—It was because Col. Baxter said so, he having received Prof. Silliman's report.

Mr. Lyon said he was never in the mine since he left it in 1868; all he knew about it was hearsay. Mr. Faulkner, with the concurrence of the committee, struck out the personally offensive parts of Lyon's statement concerning Gen. Schenck before it was admitted of record, to which Lyon and his counsel made no objection, including the clause that Schenck's charges against them "were utterly unbecoming a man who had occupied high positions of trust and honor, and the confidence of his country," and in another case, instead of challenging Schenck to prove them, the language was changed to a mere denial. Several other changes were made. The committee then adjourned till Monday morning.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Hour* understands that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives has telegraphed Mr. McDougall to send proofs of his statement telegraphed to the committee about Mr. Schenck's letter of resignation as a Director of the Emma Mine Company, and his Paris telegram to Col. Chesebrough of Dec. 16, 1872, and that Mr. McDougall intends forwarding the proofs forthwith, including the draft in Park's handwriting, from which Mr. Schenck's letter of resignation as a Director was copied.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rear Admiral J. H. Strong, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Rev. George L. Walker, of New-Haven, is at the Grand Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Olmstead, of Branford, Conn., is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. Peter S. Michie, of West Point, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator William B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., and A. D. Barber, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A TALK WITH JOSH WARD.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE BROTHERS.

PROBABILITY OF THEIR TAKING PART IN THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CELEBRATED CREW—RECOLLECTIONS OF THE REGATTA OF 1871.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Saturday, April 1, 1876.

I took a jaunt yesterday to Cornwall, the native place and present home of several of the celebrated Ward brothers, the champion oarsmen of the world. I found Josh, who is the principal mover in all matters pertaining to the brothers when associated together, in a crew of scullers, as pleasant and jovial as he always is. With a hearty shake of the hand, which from Josh is not only a formal matter, but one of real friendship and sociability, I made known the object of my visit. Beside Josh sat his father, Isaac, who, although having passed through the sad trial of losing his wife, the mother of four of the greatest scullers living, looked cheerful. "The old gentleman," said Josh, when I remarked to him that his father looked remarkably well for one of his great age, "is in very good health, but the bereavement he has just met with has told on him quite a good deal. But he is a strong man yet, and has never seen much sickness in his life." Josh himself was in capital good health, and clad in a blue flannel shirt, and with face and hands bronzed by the elements, he appeared as though he was as tough and strong as ever, and able yet to compete with the best of the profession. During a two hours' conversation with Josh, I not only learned much of personal interest about past professional and amateur contests, of modes of training, of boats, sculls, and men, but much that will interest the whole country, that wide domain which when their great Saratoga victory was won, showered corn-basketfuls of telegraphic and postal congratulations upon the Ward brothers. I also obtained reliable information as to what the Wards will do at the Centennial Regatta, where it is confidently expected they will be, not as spectators, but as participants in the several races. Josh thinks that at least two English four-oared crews will take part in the four-oared race, and if this is so, it is very certain that the great majority of Americans will not be satisfied unless the Wards, the representative oarsmen, are there too. England will pit against our scullers in this September battle her very best and most skillful professionals, and America cannot do less. Josh and the others of his Saratoga crew are ready and willing to enter this great contest for honor, but they feel that in their present position they have everything to lose and not much to gain. The great victory of Monday, Sept. 11, 1871, bringing with it the praise of their fellow-countrymen and consequent glory, was of such a character that some little inducement will, I believe, be required to bring them forward. The great expense of preparation and the anxiety consequent upon such struggles for supremacy are important things for poor men to consider when concluding upon the matter, but I believe that there will be no lack of genuine and substantial assistance when the time approaches for it. From what I learn I am reasonably safe in predicting the appearance of the Wards in the four-oared Centennial race in September next on the Schuylkill. Besides this, Josh and Gil will enter the double-scull, and Ellis will probably enter the single-scull, race. These entries will, however, be contingent upon the naming of the day for the four-oared race. It it is placed first on the list, and occurs a day or two before the other races named, the single and double entries as stated will be made, otherwise not. Josh says that if his crew goes into the regatta as a four-oared crew, they will go in to win, and no other race will be allowed to interfere with it. He does not think much of the Schuylkill River as a competing ground for such an international contest as the September struggle is likely to be, but as the race will rowed in heats, many of the disadvantages that would otherwise present themselves will be averted. Josh, although not nervous or excitable, would much rather get in his boat but once, row the race then and there, and have it ended. Above all other places in the world, probably, Saratoga Lake suits the veteran puller the best. There, Ward says, is the place for the Centennial regattas. The tide is such that no advantage can be taken of an opponent, and the room he thinks is ample. These qualities are such as to commend themselves to pullers. Josh says the time made there in 1871 plainly shows this fact, the four miles being rowed in 24m. 40s., the official time. By the way, Josh asserts that the four miles was rowed by the winning crew in 24m. 28s., this being the time taken by C. Frank Brown and A. Smith Ring, two prominent citizens of this place, the former District Attorney of the county, and the latter Treasurer of the city. This fact has, I believe, never before been made public, and, as it is perfectly reliable, it shows that the time made was by far the fastest ever rowed. Josh thinks that it would have been still faster, and that his crew would have won a much easier race, had he not caught a "crab," which so disconcerted Gil that he unshipped his oar, and their boat came nearly to a stand-still. Another fact that I do not remember to have seen published about the 1871 regatta is that the sweeps used by the successful crew were divided up, Josh and Hank using Tim Donoghue's, and Gil and Ellis imported ones. Josh endeavored to have all use Donoghue's, as he thinks they are decidedly the best made, taking the water like a knife and leaving it with the same ease.

When the Wards enter the Centennial race, they will train longer and more systematically than they did in 1871. In that year only four or five weeks were occupied in preparing themselves, and this necessitated rigid measures. Josh, of course, will take charge of his crew, and he says he wants at least three months for preparation this time. He will give the Saratoga four, Ellis, Gil, Hank, and himself, a thorough trial, and if either one shows any symptoms of weakness or inability to come up at least to their former standard, he will drop him out. In this arrangement he includes himself. Should one be found unable to stand the test, his place will be taken by Charley Ward, another brother, of Sing Sing. This will be done, of course, to keep the Ward crew intact, but Josh says that if he finds it necessary he will not hesitate to go outside for substitutes. He already has his keen eye upon one or two men who come up to the standard desired by the sagacious trainer. In his training he will employ six men at all times, two of whom will be trained for reserves. His training quarters will be at Cornwall, and his exercise course the same as marked out and used for years past. Two or three new boats will be procured from Tom Fearon, of Yonkers, much like the Dick Risdon used at Saratoga. The Risdon was in length 42 feet over all, breadth 17½ inches, depth 8 inches, and it weighed 90 pounds. In all probability Tim Donoghue's make of sculls will be used. The oldest member of the crew, Hank, who is now about forty-nine years, and who, it is thought by some, will not be able to stand the test, will be, in Josh's opinion, one of the best. "Why, I tell you," said Josh, "the old rascal is the best one of us yet. He lives at Sing Sing, does a good deal of fishing, something he is fond of, and is the steadiest liver of us all. He is as regular as a clock, and don't care a cent for your fancy pastry and cakes. Give him good old gingerbread and such like and he's satisfied. And there's no excitement to him at all. You can't upset his nerves any more than you can turn over Breakneck out there." Hank measures five feet ten inches, and when in rowing condition is reduced to about one hundred and fifty-five pounds. He rows stroke and Josh comes next. Josh weighs, when reduced for work, about one hundred and sixty pounds. His age is thirty-eight, and he stands six feet. He has rowed more races than any of his brothers, and is the most experienced tutor of them all. Under his instruction more than one good puller has been brought to the front. The next one in the boat, Gil, who Josh says will never give out, is about thirty-three years old, stands six feet one inch, and when in rowing trim weighs 147 pounds. Ellis, who pulls the bow oar, is the youngest and the grittiest. He is about twenty-nine years old, measures five feet eleven inches, and when in condition to row a good race weighs about one hundred and forty-seven pounds. Josh says the only thing wanting in Ellis to make him a "stunner" is a little more solid weight. Josh and Gil live at Cornwall and put in a good deal of their time on the water, shooting wild game and fishing. They are now preparing for the shad season, out of which they reap a good harvest. Ellis is a keeper in Sing Sing prison. In the event of their going to the Centennial race they will probably rig up a flat-boat of some kind, with commodious apartments for themselves and friends, and remain on it during their stay. This will not only be a great accommodation to the oarsmen, but will also keep them away from the motley crowd which always gathers at such events.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A DISCUSSION CONCERNING COMMERCE AND STEAM VESSELS—A DULL DAY'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House proceeded to the consideration as a special order of the bill reported by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the laws concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels. After a three hours' discussion in regard to fog-horns, steam-cocks, valves, lights, larboard and starboard courses, and other matters about which none of the members participating professed to have much information, and as there was an equal lack of interest in as of knowledge of the subject, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Saturday.

Mr. POWELL, of Pennsylvania, was reported officially as having voted against the Silver bill. That was an error; he voted for it. So that the correct footing of the vote was 123 to 99.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Indiana, offered a resolution reciting the allegation that Horace Boynton, Clerk of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has been guilty of corrupt and base practices while an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Texas, and directing the committee to investigate the facts. Adopted. The House then adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE STATEMENT ISSUED YESTERDAY BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Bonds at six per cent	$984,999,650 00
Bonds at five per cent	710,037,600 00
Total principal	$1,695,037,250 00
Total interest	26,026,740 45

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	$14,000,000
Interest	105,000

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$9,183,360 26
Interest	302,925 65

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$370,823 645 50
Certificates of deposits	34,230,000 00
Fractional currency	42,604,893 71
Coin certificates	32 337,600 00
Total principal	$479,996,139 21
Total unclaimed interest	20,444 84

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	$2,198,216,749 47
Interest	26,455,110 94
Total	$2,224,671,860 41

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Coin	$73,756,794 42
Currency	5,965,626 11
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	34,230,000 00
Total	$113,952,420 53

DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.

March 1, 1876	$2,114,960,306 80
April 1, 1876	2,110,719,439 88
Decrease of debt during the month	4,240,836 92
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875	17,969,286 44

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 68
Interest paid by United States	30,141,513 06
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,781,012 56
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,360,500 50

OBITUARY.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR GREENFIELD.

Miss Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, sometime known as the "Black Swan," died suddenly of paralysis last Friday morning at her home in Philadelphia. Deceased was born a slave in Natchez, Miss., sixty-eight years ago. When but one year old her mistress, Mrs. Elizabeth Greenfield, removed to Philadelphia, joined the Society of Friends, and manumitted the few slaves she then owned, most of them having previously been settled in Liberia. Previous to the death of her former mistress the deceased became somewhat distinguished by reason of her peculiar vocal abilities. Refused by a professor of music, on account of her color, to be included in the list of his pupils, she worked hard to overcome the difficulties surrounding her, and with marked success. Her improvement was rapid; she received invitations to entertain private parties, and frequently volunteered to aid various charities. The first occasion on which she sang in public was before the Buffalo Musical Association. Her subsequent success was rapid. She visited Europe and sang before the various crowned heads, receiving everywhere lavish praise and innumerable presents. Among her patrons in England were the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Duchess of Argyle. On her return home she was received with open arms by many who had formerly almost refused to give due acknowledgment to her great powers. For some time previous to her death she lived in retirement, rarely appearing in public save at concerts for the benefit of charities. She was an earnest and devout attendant at Shiloh Baptist Church, in Philadelphia, where, by her unassuming manners and excellent qualities of mind and heart, she won many warm friends.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Thomas U. Dudley died at Richmond last night of rheumatism of the heart, aged sixty-eight. He was Grand Treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia, and Treasurer of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Commandery of the State. During life he held several high official positions, and was the father of Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, of Kentucky, who was with him when he died.

Judge D. K. Este, formerly a prominent lawyer and one of the first settlers in Cincinnati, died yesterday, aged eighty-one.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE IN HIS COAL BIN.

The Albany *Argus* says that quite a sensation was produced in the family of Mr. D. Gibbs, a prominent merchant of Saratoga Springs, one evening last week. While obtaining a hod of coal from his coal bin he discovered by mere accident, and yet most fortunately, a small tin box among the coal. His suspicions were aroused, and the box was carefully removed from the hod, and the remainder of the coal in the hod examined before being placed in the stove. The box was found to contain a large number of straws about three inches in length. Each straw was filled with powder and securely sealed at the ends. The whole formed indeed a very dangerous contrivance, which, if it had ever reached the fire-box of a parlor stove, would have made very destructive work with the inside of a house, and perhaps destroyed the lives of more than one member of the family.

A PROMISING COMMUNITY.

The failure of J. R. Hutchison and R. L. Holler, of Shenandoah County, Va., to secure $11,000 in counterfeit money from a Northern sharper, has brought to light the fact, according to the Woodstock (Va.) *Herald,* that not less than fourteen persons who stood well in Shenandoah County for "honesty and integrity," have been engaged in an attempt to buy counterfeit money in New-York for circulation in their neighborhood. They sunk altogether $800 in the attempt, varying in sums, according to the means of each person, of from $3 to $150.

SECRETARY TAFT AT FORT HAMILTON.

The Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. Sherman, is expected to visit Fort Hamilton this morning. They left Washington about 9 o'clock last evening, and will arrive in Jersey City early this morning. The steamer Henry Smith will take them directly to Fort Hamilton, when there will be a full-dress inspection of troops under command of Gen. Getty at 9 o'clock. It is believed that no special importance is attached to this visit beyond a desire on the part of the new Secretary to familiarize himself with the workings of the Army at the principal forts. The usual salute will be omitted by order of the Secretary.

BURGLARY IN BROOME STREET.

Mr. Charles Sehr, a manufacturer of meerschaum and amber goods at No. 347 Broome street, on going to his store yesterday morning, found that it had been entered by burglars, and that goods of the value of $400 had been carried away. A mysterious circumstance attending the robbery was that although the store was fitted with burglar alarms of an approved pattern, they gave no indication of the presence of the thieves. Mr. Sehr tested them after he discovered that his place had been entered, and found that they were in perfect order.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 87½; California, 89¾; Segregated Belcher, 95; Ophir, 73¼; Chollar, 136½; Savage, 23¼; Imperial, 19¼; Mexican, 40½; Gould & Curry, 21½; Best & Belcher, 60½; Hall & Norcross, 70½; Crown Point, 24¾; Yellow Jacket, 38½; Empire, 11¼; Alpha, 69¼; Belcher, 35¾; Sierra Nevada, 25; Exchequer, 26½; Overman, 83; Justice, 29¾; Caledonia, 13½; Succor, 1.

THE ENGLISH ARTILLERY.

FIELD BATTERIES EXPERIMENTING.

VALUE OF THE PROJECTILES USED BY THE COMMITTEE—THE ACCURACY OF NINE AND SIXTEEN POUNDER GUNS—BODIES OF TROOPS IN GREAT DANGER AT FOUR THOUSAND YARDS' DISTANCE.

A long abstract of the official report of the committee under whose supervision the English artillery experiments were made at Okehampton in August and September last appears in a recent issue of the London *Times.* The committee, of which Major Gen. Eardley Wilmot was President, embraced some of the best-known officers of her Majesty's service, and their report is an exhaustive and interesting document. It appears that on the introduction of the muzzle-loading rifled guns at present used in the English Army, some difficulty was experienced in producing an efficient percussion shell to take the place of the "segment shell," which hitherto had acted well with the Armstrong breech-loading guns. Various experiments were made both at Aldershott and Shoeburyness, but as the latter does not afford a sufficiently extensive land range to test percussion shells, the committee were unable to draw any definite conclusions on the comparative merits of different projectiles when the shells were burst under circumstances as to ground that bore no relation to actual service. With the view, therefore, of meeting this difficulty, and at the same time of attempting the solution of many other problems connected with field artillery which could not be treated on the ranges provided at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, the committee recommended that two batteries of artillery should be encamped on Dartmoor for the purpose of making the necessary trials there. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State for War, and Col. Wray and Major Noble were directed to select suitable ground. They chose the vicinity of Okehampton, and subsequent events proved that this selection was most judicious. The batteries ordered to take part in the experiments represented one of 9-pounder guns, one of 16-pounder guns, and a half battery of the Tenth Brigade. The firing commenced the 5th of August, and the conclusions and recommendations arrived at by the committee are reported as follows:

The committee consider that the experiments may be best considered by arranging them in five classes: (1) The comparative value of various projectiles; (2) the effective zone of artillery fire; (3) the value of artillery fire against the most recent formations of infantry; (4) special experiments, and (5) range finding. The projectiles used by the committee were of four natures, namely, common shell, with percussion fuse; Abel's water shell, with percussion fuse; Boxer-Shrapnel shell, with percussion fuse, and Boxer-Shrapnel shell, with time fuse. The common shell is a cast-iron, hollow projectile, somewhat of the shape of a claret bottle with the neck off; it is filled with gunpowder, and is fitted in the apex with a brass fuse, which explodes on impact, and thus bursts the shell into about thirty or forty pieces. The common shell is converted into a water shell by filling it with water instead of gunpowder, and inserting a small gun-metal cylinder, containing fulminating mercury and gun-cotton, into the fuse hole in the apex, in addition to the ordinary fuse. On striking the ground, or any object, the percussion fuse acts and fires the fulminating mixture, which detonates the gun-cotton. The force of the explosion, acting through the incompressible substance water, is then instantaneously and completely transmitted in all directions, and the shell is thus broken up into a far greater number of pieces than that obtained by employing the full charge of gunpowder which it would contain. Boxer-Shrapnel shell is of the same general exterior dimensions as common shell, but is filled with bullets cemented in resin, and contains a small bursting charge in the base. This charge is calculated only just to open the shell and free the bullets.

As regards the value of the several projectiles tried at Okehampton, the committee consider the common shell ill adapted for use against troops, and recommend that the proportion carried of this projectile should be reduced from one-third, as at present, to one-fifth. They are of opinion that the water shell is capable of producing a greater effect against troops as a percussion shell than any projectile with which they are acquainted. Owing, however, to the absence of a puff of smoke on bursting it is difficult to mark the spot where the shell grazes, and one of the advantages of a percussion shell is thus lost. Further, it has yet to be proved whether the detonator and dry gun-cotton primer will successfully withstand the effects of traveling and climate. The committee recommend that further trials be made to ascertain these points, and that meantime Shrapnel shells should be used both as time and percussion shells. They consider the Boxer-Shrapnel thoroughly efficient as a time shell, but point out that the effect of this projectile depends greatly on the accuracy with which, when firing at objects in motion, the varying distances are estimated, and the judgment exercised in boring the fuses to correspond with these conditions. On the other hand, they look upon the extreme simplicity of the service of percussion shells and the valuable aid they offer in readily picking up the range as advantages that cannot be overestimated in the excitement and heat of action. Boxer-Shrapnel, being designed specially for bursting in the air, is not calculated to afford the best results as a percussion shell—indeed, its use as such is opposed to the principles upon which it is constructed. Still, the committee are of opinion that the results of the Okehampton experiments show that these projectiles when burst under proper conditions are very destructive, and may safely be relied on until some other percussion shell, less expensive and equally efficient, has been produced. They are therefore unanimous in thinking that both time and percussion shells have their rôle and are indispensable to the efficiency of field artillery. With respect to the effective zone of artillery fire, the committee state that having proved the accuracy of shooting of the guns at ranges exceeding the effective range laid down in the rules approved for the Umpire Staff at the Aldershott manœuvres of 1875—namely, 2,000 yards for 9-pounders and 2,500 yards for 16-pounders—they carried out successful practice at troops with the 9-pounder up to 3,500 yards, and with the 16-pounder up to 4,000 yards. At a range of about 4,000 yards, as measured by the range-finder, the 16-pounder battery, with one salvo (six shells) of percussion Shrapnel, made 140 hits, and disabled 25 troopers in a target representing four squadrons of cavalry (288 men) in quarter distance column. On another occasion the 9-pounder battery, firing at the same target at 3,500 yards, by a lucky salvo of time Shrapnel, made no less than 233 hits, disabling sixty troopers. It was further shown that a column of infantry, consisting of 400 men in very open order, may experience in a very few minutes a loss of over one-fourth by the fire of one battery of six guns, at 3,000 yards, or nearly two miles. In these circumstances the committee are justified in coming to the conclusion that bodies of troops cannot with impunity remain stationary, or even move deliberately, in front of guns at any distance under 4,000 yards, if the ground is at all open, the artillery posted so that they can see the distance, and the atmosphere clear.

The committee then say that the first step taken by an army in masses finding itself unexpectedly under the fire of artillery at long ranges would probably be to open out its columns. If this did not suffice, and if they could not obtain adequate cover, the advancing columns would have to assume the attacking formation—that is, each half-battalion say, would push forward a company in "rank entire" as an attacking line, followed at about two hundred and fifty paces by a company in double rank as a supporting line, with the remaining two companies in reserve at about three hundred and fifty paces in rear of the supports. The order of formation would be as open as the ground would admit of. The effects of artillery fire under these conditions may, in the opinion of the committee, be considered under two aspects—first, the distance at which an enemy would be compelled to break into a looser formation than column, and thus impair his powers of rapid and concentrated locomotion; and, second, the effect of artillery fire upon this looser formation. In estimating the effects of the experiments under this head, the committee fully recognize the fact that firing against dummies and firing against men with rifles in their hands are two very different things, and that the trials at Okehampton do not really represent what occurs in action. Making, however, due allowance for these circumstances, they consider the actual results so great that they are justified in coming to the following conclusions: In favorable circumstances of weather and of open ground, such as it may fairly be assumed an attacking force would have to pass over, it would be impossible, without great loss, to maintain column formation under the fire of rifled artillery at any distance under four thousand yards; moreover, that in favorable circumstances of weather and ground, permitting objects to be readily seen, a well-sustained and concentrated fire of rifled field artillery will prove more formidable than is generally believed to the advance of troops in any formation, and that well-served time shrapnel could be used with considerable effect, even against skirmishers, at ranges under two thousand yards.

During the experiments at Okehampton the committee used two experimental sets of Nolan's small-pattern "range-finders," and during a month's very constant and, occasionally, very rough work, the readings of the instruments remained constant. Judging from their knowledge of the regiment and their experience at Okehampton, they are of opinion that there is great room for improvement in systematic and accurate shooting and in judging distance. They strongly urge the importance of making the annual practice of batteries more a trial of skill in accuracy of shooting than it is at present. Under the present system the majority of the batteries either go to Shoeburyness or march to the nearest point on the sea-coast, and expend their practice ammunition at a floating target. The employment of these sea ranges, over which the annual practice of batteries is to a great extent carried on, gives an unreality to the fire and use of field artillery, diminishes the interest in the practice, and, by the absence of adequate results, leads to a wasteful expenditure of ammunition. The committee point out that the use of land ranges, in addition to approximating more to the conditions of actual service, would admit of valuable instruction and practice in driving, and they accordingly urge that efforts be made to secure suitable land ranges in different parts of the United Kingdom, where two or more batteries at a time could be encamped for practice. From their experience of Okehampton, they think that, as a commencement, it is most important and desirable to establish a standing camp there for instruction during the Summer months.

In conclusion the committee say there is, however, another means of improving the accuracy of artillery shooting which, in their opinion, would do nearly as much service as the range-finder or the use of land ranges. They point out that the artillery is the only arm of the service in which there is no organized system of rewarding men for excellence in shooting. In the artillery alone is there no annual publication of the results of the year's practice to excite a wholesome emulation among batteries, and the committee are unanimous in recommending the extension to the artillery of the system which prevails in the rest of the Army. In short, they recommend that all non-commissioned officers and gunners in the battery should attend and work the guns; but first-class men only should lay them and gain the prizes, which should be personal to the individuals laying the guns as marksmen. The best shot in each battery should, as a first prize, be distinguished by a badge of cross guns in silver, with a mural crown above, worn on the arm, and should receive a money payment of two pence a day. The next best shots in each battery, as second prizes, should be distinguished by a badge of cross guns in silver without crown, and receive one penny a day, the number of such second prizes to be ten per cent. of the battery strength, provided fifty per cent. of the non-commissioned officers and men were in the first class. Similarly, the best driver in the battery, whose horses and harness were in the best condition throughout the year, should as a first prize, wear cross silver whips and receive an extra twopence per day, and a similar number of second prizes should be distributed among the other drivers. These badges and money prizes should be held for one year, and every year should furnish a fresh classification, so that should a gunner forget his drill, or a driver grow negligent or careless, he would run the risk of losing his prize.

THE ENGLISH BOAT-RACE.

THE ANNUAL CONTEST BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY CREWS OF CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD—THE RACE TO TAKE PLACE NEXT SATURDAY.

The annual boat-race between the rival crews of Cambridge and Oxford Universities will take place next Saturday. The course is on the Thames River, from Putney to Mortlake, or vice versa, according to agreement. This race has a peculiar fascination over the mind of the British public, and is, next to the Derby, the great event of the year. This interest is the growth of a comparatively few seasons. A quarter of a century ago the Cambridge and Oxford match was comparatively an insignificant event, interesting only to a few University men. The English newspapers devoted only a short paragraph to the story of the contest, and the heroes of the race were soon forgotten. Now it is the talk of two hemispheres. It is looked forward to in this country with almost as much interest as in England. One reason why Americans are so deeply interested in this contest, is because it will be what is termed an "up and up" affair; that is to say, an honorable contest, in which the best crew will win. To borrow one of the most expressive turf sayings, "you are certain of a run for your money."

The tide on the day selected will allow the race to be rowed shortly after midday, London time. The result should be known in this City as early as 9 or 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The latest intelligence shows the two crews to be in good working order. The representatives of both universities put in an appearance on the Thames on the same afternoon, something without precedent in the annals of the race. At that time the betting was strongly in favor of Oxford, but the form recently shown by the Cantabs has brought about a change, and according to a cable dispatch to THE TIMES the betting yesterday was decidedly against the dark blues. This, too, despite the fact that the light blues had most difficulty in getting together a crew. At Oxford the composition of a crew was not a matter of grave difficulty, as several of last year's winning eight were available. The dark blue crew of 1875 were so strong and well together, that directly it became known that most of them would row this year, Oxford became strong, popular favorites. But the Cambridge people are in no wise disheartened. Close, their President, was in last year's crew, as was Rhodes, and these two good men formed a base for an eight which bids fair to carry off the coveted prize. Notwithstanding, however, that Close is a First Trinity man he was compelled to draw upon the relatively small college of Jesus for no fewer than five of his crew. Below are the names and latest weights of both crews:

THE OXFORD CREW.

	Pounds.
Bow—*H. D. McCourtney, Pembroke	157½
No. 2—F. R. Mercer, Corpus Christi	165
No. 3—P. Williams, Corpus Christi	168
No. 4—*A. M. Michison, Pembroke	187
No. 5—*J. M. Bogstead, University	175½
No. 6—*H. J. Stayner, St. John's	177
No. 7—*H. M. Marriott, Brasenose	169½
Stroke—*T. C. Edwardes-Moss, Brasenose	173
Coxswain—W. D. Craven, Worcester	104
Total	1,476½

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

	Pounds.
Bow—P. W. Brancker, Jesus	163
No. 2—T. W. Lewis, Caius	165
No. 3—*W. B. Close, First Trinity	165
No. 4—C. Gurdon, Jesus	178
No. 5—L. G. Pike, Caius	177
No. 6—T. E. Hockin, Jesus	178
No. 7—*H. E. Rhodes, Jesus	171
Stroke—C. D. Shafto, Jesus	170
Coxswain—G. L. Davis, Clare	98
Total	1,475

*In last year's winning crew.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

THE RETIREMENT OF GOV. AMES—INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion,* a Democratic paper, prints in its issue of March 30 an account of the resignation of Gov. Ames, and says: "The managers on the part of the House of Representatives, and Messrs. Durant and Pryor, of counsel for the Governor, deserve credit for the happy solution of the issue, which would otherwise have been settled by long, laborious, and expensive proceedings. Whatever has been accomplished is the result of a desire to act for the best, and on such an occasion it will not become either party to question the purity of the motives of the other. With the resignation of Gov. Ames every obstacle to the harmonious working of the various departments of the State Government is removed, and the Democratic and Conservative Party will be left free to carry out in good faith the pledges of reform on which it had already won its way to power."

Hon. J. M. Stone, President of the State Senate, who has become Governor for the unexpired term, is thus described by the *Clarion:* "Col. Stone has been a member of the Senate for the past six years, and has distinguished himself as one of the most capable and useful members of that body. The hold which he has on the confidence of his immediate constituency, who have known him longest and best, is a guaranty of his fidelity to the public trusts, even if unsustained by his unblemished record in the councils of the State. We congratulate the people upon the accession to the office of Governor of one so worthy of the position, and so competent to discharge its important duties." On taking the oath of office he delivered a brief address, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE: Having been thus suddenly called to enter upon the discharge of the duties of Governor of the State, it is but due to myself to say that I feel distrustful of my ability to perform the duties of so high and responsible a position; but with your assistance and co-operation, which I now earnestly invoke, I hope to be able to discharge my duties in a manner that will redound to the interest and welfare of the State and to the satisfaction of the people. It shall be my purpose to administer the affairs of the State in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws, with the view of securing to all the citizens alike their rights under the laws, and in this effort I shall expect the assistance of the Legislature and of the people of the State. Gentlemen of the Legislature, I hope that your labors may soon be terminated, and that you may return to your homes and your families."

FUN IN THE STOCK BOARD.

Mr. James Davis, known in Wall street as the champion dancer among the brokers, was elected a member of the Stock Board on Friday, but would not go into the Exchange, being afraid that "the boys" would "rush him." Yesterday morning, however, he was basely deceived. A party of choice spirits, including young Kissam and "Mo" Mitchell, inveigled him into the Exchange, and no sooner had he entered than he was elevated and deposited on the rostrum, after being flung all about the room like a foot-ball, and he presented a pitiable appearance. His elegant clothes were ruined, his hat was battered out of shape, his General Spinola collar was pulled up over his ears, and one of his dancing-pumps was missing. Mitchell called for a speech, at the same time producing a fish-horn, and Mr. Davis, collecting his scattered senses, said, "Gentlemen, as long as I am a member of this board I intend to do the square thing." Here he was interrupted by a blast from Mitchell's fish-horn. "I appreciate," continued Mr. Davis, after cutting a double-shuffle on the desk, "this manifestation of your good feeling." At this juncture an apple, thrown by an unerring hand, struck Mr. Davis on the ear. "I intend," said Mr. Davis, in conclusion, "to do unto others as I would be done by, and, therefore, I will give lessons in the Glide Waltz and the latest German, to any member who offers me a strong point." At this juncture the victim was again hoisted, and a pathetic voice was heard, requesting that he be deposited in the fountain. Mr. Davis begged for mercy, and was allowed to go. He took a carriage, and went home to change his clothing.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

ASBESTOS POWDER AS A CEMENT.—Asbestos powder made into a thick paste with the liquid silicate of soda, according to a leading English authority, is stated to be found to be of great advantage for making joints, fitting taps, connecting pipes, and filling cracks in retorts. It is said to be of great service in the manufacture of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and other products, because it can be as easily made as applied, hardening rapidly and preventing the escape of acid vapors.

BALLOONING.—An exhaustive report has been issued by the German Government, giving in detail the experiments of officers in military ballooning. The conclusion arrived at is that the German officers believe that the mechanical direction of balloons is by no means impossible. Even the problem of ascending and descending without using ballast or allowing gas to escape they think is quite likely to receive a speedy solution. The proposition the experimentalists make the German Government is that full opportunity be given them to study the action of the helix on balloons of different capacities.

ACTION OF LIGHT ON SELENIUM.—Mr. Crooks discovery of the dynamic power of light is likely to lead electricians into entirely new studies. Following out his researches, Mr. Crooke, when working with selenium, (a metal or metalloid having a feeble power of conducting the electrical current,) found that by exposing it to light its conductive power was singularly increased. A new dynamic effect of light, one exerting some action on the molecular structure of selenium is then apparent. If, then, light has a positive action on the inert molecules of a metal, it is possible to understand that light does stimulate the conducting power of the nerves.

A SHOWER OF WORMS.—Something similar to the meat showers of Kentucky are the worm showers in Norway. The *Morgenblad* of Christiania states that this singular phenomenon was observed there after a recent violent storm, a number of worms were found crawling on the snow, and it was impossible to find any crevices in the ground from which they might have crept out, as the earth was frozen. The explanation of the Kentucky meat-shower as of the presence of the worms is the same. Both the frogs or lizards were lifted up by wind-storms, having their centres in distant localities, carried up in the air, and dropped again in other places.

THE TIME TAKEN TO PRODUCE COAL FORMATIONS.—Before the Glasgow Geological Society Mr. E. A. Wünsch drew attention to certain seams of coal in the Isle of Arran, as giving evidence of the immense time required to produce them. Mr. Wünsch stated that he had found numerous cylinders of trees completely flattened, lying across each other at various angles, with their bark compressed into less thickness than common pasteboard, and the carboniferous matter reduced to graphite, so that from three to four inches in thickness of this impure coal contained probably twenty generations of trees overlying each other. Now, if thirty years is allowed for the life of each tree, it must have taken 600 years to form four inches of impure coal or 1,800 years for the formation of a coal seam one foot thick.

INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE THE VELOCITY OF A PROJECTILE.—The Boulanger instrument which measures the velocity of projectiles may be briefly described as follows: Placed in front of the gun, at an interval apart, are two wire screens, so arranged that the projectile in its flight tears through them one after the other. From two magnets attached to the instrument hang two metal rods, and the instant the first wire screen is torn by the shot a current of electricity is broken and the first of these rods falls. As No. 1 is in the act of falling, however, the second wire screen is broken by the shot, releasing No. 2 rod, and this sets in action a trigger which strikes No. 1 rod before it has yet completed its fall. If the shot has been slow in traveling from one screen to another then rod No. 1 has naturally enough nearly fallen its entire length before it receives a stroke from the trigger. The higher the mark is upon rod No 1, or the more it has fallen, the less rapid has been the passage of the shot. After the mark is made, reference is made to a scale where velocities have been calculated.

AN UNHEALTHY OCCUPATION.—At the last census in Wales and England of persons engaged in manufacturing pottery, the number of people so occupied was found to be about 45,122; of these 29,169 were males, and 16,953 females. Among the males the mortality was no less than thirty-eight per cent. higher than the average death-rate for the males of the whole community above the age of fifteen years, and this increase principally showed itself in carrying off men in the prime of life, say thirty-five years of age. The climate being good, the wages fair, and the workmen fairly temperate and cleanly, nevertheless the potters were poor in physique. Now, repeated chemical analysis of the human lungs have shown that silica is absent as a normal constituent of these organs. Prof. Church having, however, incinerated the lungs of a potter, found that there existed in the ash left the amazing amount of forty-eight per cent. of silica, eighteen per cent. of alumina, and five per cent. of oxide of iron. This showed to what an enormous extent finely divided clay was being constantly breathed by the potters, and was evidently the cause of the premature deaths.

LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—If the tunnel under the channel should be found impossible of construction, M. Verard de Saint-Anne, of the French Academy of Sciences, believes that a railroad is possible, if not to-day, at least in the future. M. de Saint-Anne shows that, according to the best hydrographical charts, four long sand-banks, covered with not more than ten feet of water, stretch between Gravelines and Ramsgate. Ultimately, the member of the Academy of Sciences insists that they will form a dike stretching across the channel, and allowing the Atlantic tides to pass, but as the ebb has much less speed than the flow, the sand washed across will be deposited and continually increased, until in the course of a few centuries, if the work of the sea is left undisturbed, Gravelines and Dunkirk will be inland towns. Then England and France will be only separated by a channel passing between the already existing banks known as the Goodwin Sands and South Falls, and this channel will be scarce wider than the Bosphorus. M. de Saint-Anne proposes to give nature a helping hand, by constructing a dike, as Holland is about to do for the purpose of draining the Zuyder Zee. These sand-banks then would form the basis of this dike, across which trains and passengers could pass.

ACTION OF WATER ON LEAD.—Water as supplied for domestic use may suffer contamination from various sources; from the metallic pipes through which it flows, and the vessels in which it is stored. It is well known that water exerts a certain solvent action on lead, and that this action varies in accordance with the quality and quantity of the salts held in solution by the water. It may be safely stated that when a perfectly pure water is used, such as might be obtained by distillation, the action of this fluid on lead would be to dissolve a very notable quantity of the metal. But as in nature, perfectly pure water free from any of the salts of lime or soda is almost unknown, the danger of lead-poisoning from the solution of the material in the pipes is insignificant. Still, researches as to the actual effects of the salts when in water on lead are very interesting. The nitrates alone, even in small quantity, cause water to exert a very marked solvent action upon lead. The presence of other salts, as the sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides, along with the nitrates, greatly decreases, or even stops, this solvent action, carbonates more especially exercising a deterrent action. The carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides, when added to distilled water, greatly diminish the solvent action of the water on the lead. Therefore it may be safely stated, that in natural waters, even if contaminated with nitrates, when they contain small quantities of soluble carbonates, sulphates or chlorides, the solvent action of these waters upon lead pipes is comparatively small. Dr. Muir, in a series of interesting experiments on this subject, states that in water containing 1.4 grains of nitrate of ammonium, and 42 grains of calcium chloride per gallon, the amount of lead dissolved after seventy-two hours was only 0.126 grains per gallon, whereas water containing the same amount of ammonium nitrate, but without the addition of any other salt, dissolved 1.75 grains per gallon, or about fifteen times as much lead in the same time.

MOUNT VERNON.

No. 1,719 H STREET,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 23, 1876.

Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, Secretary Mount Vernon Aid Society, of New-York:

DEAR MADAM: I have much pleasure in acknowledging your kind note of the 21st inst., in which you inform me of the organization of the Mount Vernon Aid Society, which is designed to assist the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in raising an endowment fund, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of Mount Vernon. In the name of our association I thank you and the ladies who unite with you in this patriotic work most cordially for this generous offer of material aid, and with all my heart wish you "God speed."

Very truly, yours,
LILY L. MACALESTER BERGHMANS,
Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

THE EMIGRATION DIFFICULTY.

The Commissioners of Emigration called upon Gov. Tilden yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 15 Gramercy Park, and explained to him the effect of the decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the illegality of the head-money tax. The Governor said that he would send a special message to the Legislature on the subject, recommending further legislation to extend the power of the Commissioners, so as to fully protect the State from the landing of paupers and disabled persons, and also asking for such a sum as will be sufficient to maintain those who have already a claim upon the Commission.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO "MAIMEY," (M'AYMEZ,)

A DAMSEL OF FIFTEEN WHO WISHES TO ABBREVIATE HERSELF INTO "MAY."

Writ in *old* French, your childhood's name
Prefers imperious childhood's claim
To love—a claim by most conceded;
But now, half woman grown, you say
"From 'Maimey' I would change to 'May,'"—
Pray, then, is love no longer needed?
Or is it that, so rich and wide
Love's streams flow in from every side,
Your heart-fears drowning in affection?
And so your former "*must*," to-day
Subsides into the colder "*may*,"
Which guards your right of some selection?

Well, change to "May"—howe'er it be—
Since wish of yours is law to me—
But listen, dear, to one condition:
The poet's darling—need I say?—
Becoming thus the poet's "May,"
Must be the May of bards' tradition;
The May long absent from our isles,
The May of sunshine and of smiles,
And happy tears of dew, soon drying:
The debonair and gracious queen,
The Summer-hearted; never seen,
But clouds and shadows all went flying.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* L. W. M. L.

ONE DAY OUT OF SEVEN.

Birds cannot always sing;
Silence at times they ask, to nurse spent feeling;
To see some new, bright thing,
Ere a fresh burst of song, fresh joy revealing.

Flowers cannot always blow;
Some Sabbath-rest the need of silent Winter;
Ere from its sheath below
Shoots up a small, green blade, brown earth to splinter.

Tongues cannot always speak;
O God! in this loud world of noise and clatter,
Save us this once-a-week,
To let the sown seed grow, not always scatter.

—*Spectator.* B.

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XLVII.

KNOLLSEA—THE ROAD THENCE—LYCHWORTH.

All eyes were directed to the church gate as the travelers descended the hill. No wedding carriages were there, no favors, no slatternly group of women brimming with interest, no aged pauper on two sticks, who comes because he has nothing else to do till dying time, no nameless female passing by on the other side with a laugh of indifference, no ringers taking off their coats as they vanish up a turret, no hobbledehoys on tiptoe outside the chancel windows—in short, none whatever of the customary accessories of a country wedding were anywhere visible.

"Thank God!" said Chickerel.

"Wait till you know he deserves it," said Mountclere.

"Nothing's done yet between them."

"It is not likely that anything is done, at this time of day. But I have decided to go to the church first. You will probably go to your relative's house at once?"

Sol looked to his father for a reply.

"No; I, too, shall go to the church first, just to assure myself," said Chickerel. "I shall then go on to Mrs. Petherwin's."

The carriage was stopped at the corner of a steep incline leading down to the edifice. Mountclere and Chickerel alighted and walked on toward the gates, Sol remaining in his place. Christopher was some way off, descending the hill on foot, having halted to leave his horse and trap at a small inn at the entrance to the village. When Chickerel and Mountclere reached the churchyard gate they found it slightly open. The church door beyond it was also open, but nobody was near the spot.

"We have arrived not a minute too soon, however," said Mountclere. "Preparations have apparently begun. Ha! ha! It was to be an early wedding, no doubt."

Entering the building, they looked around; it was quite empty. Chickerel turned toward the chancel, his eye being attracted by a red kneeling-cushion, placed at about the middle of the altar-railing, as if for early use. Mountclere strode to the vestry, somewhat at a loss how to proceed in his difficult task of unearthing his brother, obtaining a private interview with him, and then, by the introduction of Sol and Chickerel, causing a general convulsion.

"Ha! here's somebody," he said, observing a man in the vestry. He advanced with the intention of asking where Lord Mountclere was to be found. Chickerel came forward in the same direction.

"Are you the parish clerk?" said Mountclere to the man, who was dressed up in his best clothes.

"I hev the honor of that calling," the man replied.

Two large books were lying before him on the vestry table, one of them being open. As the clerk spoke he looked slantingly on the page, as a person might do to discover if some writing were dry. Mountclere and Chickerel gazed on the same page. The book was the marriage register.

"Too late!" said Chickerel.

There plainly enough stood the signatures of Lord Mountclere and Ethelberta. The viscount's was very black, and had not yet dried. Her strokes were firm, and comparatively thick for a woman, though paled by juxtaposition with her husband's muddled characters. In the space for witnesses' names appeared in trembling lines as fine as silk the autograph of Picotee, the second name being that of a stranger, probably the clerk.

"Yes, yes—we are too late it seems," said Mountclere, coolly.

Chickerel stood like a man baked hard and dry. Further than his first two words he could say nothing.

"They must have set about it early, upon my soul," Mountclere continued. "When did the wedding take place?" he asked of the clerk, sharply.

"It was over about five minutes before you came in," replied that luminary, pleasantly, as he played at an invisible game of pitch-and-toss with some half-sovereigns in his pocket. "I received orders to have the church ready at five minutes to eight this morning, though I knew nothing about such a thing till bedtime last night. It was very private and plain; not that I should mind another such a one, Sir," and he secretly pitched and tossed again.

Meanwhile Sol had found himself too restless to sit waiting in the carriage for more than a minute after the other two had left it. He stepped out at the same instant that Christopher came past, and together they too went on to the church.

"Father, ought we not to go on at once to Ethelberta's instead of waiting?" said Sol, on reaching the vestry. "'Twas no use coming in here."

"No use at all," said Chickerel, as if he had straw in his throat. "Look at this. I would almost sooner have had it that in leaving this church I came from her grave—well, no; perhaps not that, but I fear it is a bad thing!"

Sol then saw the names in the register, Christopher saw them, and the man closed the book. Christopher could not well command himself, and he retired.

"I knew it. I always said that pride would lead Berta to marry an unworthy man, and so it has!" said Sol, bitterly. "What shall we do now? I'll see her."

"Do no such thing, young man," said Mountclere. "The best course is to leave matters alone. They are married. If you are wise, you will try to think the match a good one, and be content to let her keep her position without inconveniencing her by your intrusions or complaints. It is possible that the satisfaction of her ambition will help her to endure any few surprises to her propriety that may occur. She is a clever young woman, and has played her cards adroitly. I only hope she may never repent of the game. A-hem. Good morning." Saying this, Mountclere slightly bowed to his relations, and marched out of the church with dignity; but I was told afterward by the coachman, who had no love for Mountclere, that when he stepped into the fly, and was as he believed unobserved, he was quite overcome with fatuous rage, his lips frothing like a mug of hot ale.

"What an impertinent gentleman 'tis," said Chickerel. "As if we had tried for her to marry his brother!"

"He knows better than that," said Sol. "But he'll never believe that Berta didn't lay a trap for the old fellow. He thinks at this moment that Lord Mountclere has never been told of us, and of our belongings."

"I wonder if she has deceived him in anything," murmured Chickerel. "I can hardly suppose it. But she is altogether beyond me. However, if she has misled him on any point she will suffer for it."

"You need not fear that, father. It isn't her way of working. Why couldn't we have been sooner? Why couldn't she have known that when a title is to be had for the asking, the owner must be a shocking one indeed? —— the title!"

"The title is well enough. Any poor scrubs in our place must be fools not to think the match a very rare and astonishing honor, as far as the position goes. But that my brave girl will be miserable is a part of the honor I can't stomach so well. If he had been any other peer in the kingdom we might have been merry indeed. I believe he'll ruin her happiness—yes, I do—not by any personal injury or rough conduct, but by causing her to be despised; and that is a thing she can't endure."

"She's not to be despised without a deal of trouble—we must remember that. And if he insults her by introducing new favorites, as they say he did his first wife, I'll call upon him and ask his meaning, and take her away."

"Nonsense—we shall never know what he does, or how she feels; she will never let out a word. However unhappy she may be, she will always deny it—that's the unfortunate part of such marriages."

"An old chap like that ought to leave young women alone, —— him!"

The clerk came nearer. "I am afraid I cannot allow bad words to be spoke in this sacred pile," he said. "As far as my personal self goes, I should have no objection to your cussing as much as you liked, but as a servant of the church my conscience won't allow it to be done."

"Your conscience has allowed something to be done that cussing and swearing are godly worship to."

"The prettiest maid is left out of harness, however," said the clerk. "The little witness was the chicken to my taste—Lord forgive me for saying it, and a man with a wife and family!"

Sol and his father turned to withdraw, and soon forgot the remark, but it was frequently recalled by Christopher.

"Do you think of trying to see Ethelberta before you leave?" said Sol.

"Certainly not," said Chickerel. "Mr. Mountclere's advice was good in that. The more we keep out of the way the more good we are doing her. I shall go back to Anglebury by the carrier, and get on at once to London. You will go with me, I suppose?"

"The carrier does not leave yet for an hour or two."

"I shall walk on, and let him overtake me. If possible, I will get one glimpse of Lychworth, and Berta's new home; there may be time, if I start at once."

"I will walk with you," said Sol.

"There is room for one with me," said Christopher. "I shall drive back early in the afternoon."

"Thank you," said Sol. "I will endeavor to meet you at Coomb."

Thus it was arranged. Chickerel could have wished to search for Picotee, and learn from her the details of this mysterious matter. But it was particularly painful to him to make himself busy after the event; and to appear suddenly uselessly where he was plainly not wished to appear would be an awkwardness which the pleasure of seeing either daughter could scarcely counterbalance. Hence he had resolved to return at once to town, and there await the news, together with the detailed directions as to his own future movements, carefully considered and laid down, which were sure to be given by the far-seeing Ethelberta.

Sol and his father walked on together, Chickerel to meet the carrier just beyond Lychworth, Sol to wait for Christopher at Coomb. His wish to see, in company with his father, the outline of the seat to which Ethelberta had been advanced that day was the triumph of youthful curiosity and interest over dogged objection. His father's wish was based on calmer reasons.

Christopher, lone and out of place, remained in the church yet a little longer. He desultorily walked round. Reaching the organ-chamber, he looked at the instrument, and was surprised to find behind it a young man. Julian first thought him to be the organist; on second inspection, however, he proved to be a person Christopher had met before, under far different circumstances; it was our young friend Ladywell, looking as sick and sorry as a lily with a slug in its stalk.

The occasion, the place, and their own condition, made them kin. Christopher had despised Ladywell, Ladywell had disliked Christopher; but a third item neutralized the other two—it was their common lot.

Christopher just nodded, for they had only met on Ethelberta's stairs. Ladywell nodded more, and spoke. "The church appears to be interesting," he said.

"Yes. A detached tower is rare in England," said Christopher.

They then dwelt on other features of the building, thence enlarging to the village, and then to the rocks and marine scenery, both avoiding the malady they suffered from—the marriage of Ethelberta.

"The village streets are very picturesque, and the cliff scenery is good of its kind," rejoined Ladywell. "The rocks represent the feminine side of grandeur. Here they are white, with delicate tops. On the west coast they are higher, black, and with angular summits. Those represent grandeur in its masculine aspect. It is merely my own idea, and not very bright perhaps."

"It is very ingenious," said Christopher, "and perfectly true."

Ladywell was pleased. "I am here at present making sketches for my next subject—a Winter sea. Otherwise I should not have—happened to be in the church."

"You are acquainted with Mrs. Petherwin—I think you are Mr. Ladywell, who painted her portrait last season?"

"Yes," saidy Ladywell, coloring.

"You may have heard her speak of Mr. Julian?"

"Oh yes," said Ladywell, offering his hand. Then by degress their tongues wound closer round the subject of their sadness, each tacitly owning to what he would not tell.

"I saw it," said Ladywell, heavily.

"Did she look troubled?"

"Not in the least—bright and fresh as a May morning. She has played me many a bitter trick, and poor Neigh, too, a friend of mine. But I cannot help forgiving her. * * * I saw a carriage at the door, and strolled in. The ceremony was just proceeding, so I sat down here. Well, I have done with Knollsea. The place has no further interest for me now. I may own to you as a friend that, if she had not been living here, I should have studied at some other coast—of course that's in confidence."

"I understand, quite."

"I only arrived two days ago, and did not set eyes upon her till this morning, she has kept so entirely indoors."

Then the young men parted, and half an hour later the ingenuous Ladywell came from the visitors' inn by the shore, a man walking behind him with a quantity of artists' materials and appliances. He went on board the steamer, which this morning had performed the passage in safety. Ethelberta single having been the loadstone in the cliffs that had attracted Ladywell hither, Ethelberta married was a negative which sent him away. And thus did a woman put an end to the only opportunity of distinction, on exhibition walls, that ever offered itself to the tortuous ways, quaint alleys, and marbled bluffs of Knollsea, as accessories in the picture of a Winter sea.

Christopher's interest in the village was of the same evaporating nature. He looked upon the sea, and the great swell, and the waves sending up a sound like the huzzas of multitudes, but all the wild scene was irksome now. The ocean-bound steamers far away on the horizon inspired him with no curiosity as to their destination; the house Ethelberta had occupied was positively hateful; and he turned away to wait impatiently for the hour at which he had promised to drive on to meet Sol at Coomb.

Sol and Chickerel plodded along the road, in order to skirt Lychworth before the carrier came up. Reaching the top of a hill on their way, they paused to look down on a peaceful scene. It was a park and wood, glowing in all the matchless colors of late Autumn, parapets and pediments peering out from a central position afar. At the bottom of the descent before them was a lodge, to which they now descended. The gate stood invitingly open. Exclusiveness was no part of the owner's instincts; one could see that at a glance. No appearance of a well-rolled garden path attached to the park drive, as is the case with many, betokening by the perfection of their surfaces their proprietor's deficiency in hospitality. The approach was like a turnpike road, full of great ruts, clumsy mendings, bordered by trampled edges and incursions upon the grass at pleasure. Butchers and bakers drove as freely herein as peers and peeresses. Christening parties, wedding companies, and funeral trains, passed along by the doors of the mansion without check or question. A wild untidiness in this particular has its recommendations; for guarded grounds ever convey a suspicion that their owner is young to landed possessions, as religious earnestness implies newness of conversion, and conjugal tenderness recent marriage.

Half an hour being wanting as yet to Chickerel's time with the carrier, Sol and himself, like the rest of the world when at leisure, walked into the extensive stretch of grass and grove. It formed a park so large that not one of its owners had ever wished it larger, not one of its owner's rivals had ever failed to wish it smaller, and not one of its owner's satellites had ever seen it without praise. They somewhat avoided the roadway, passing under the huge, misshapen, ragged trees, and through fern brakes, ruddy and crisp in their decay. On reaching a suitable eminence, the father and son stood still to look upon the many-chimneyed building, or rather conglomeration of buildings, to which these groves and glades formed a setting.

"We will just give a glance," said Chickerel, "and then go away. It does not seem well to me that Ethelberta should have this; it is too much. The sudden change will do her no good. I never believe in anything that comes in the shape of wonderful luck. As it comes, so it goes. Had she been brought home to-day to one of those tenant-farms instead of these woods and walls, I could have called it good fortune. What she should have done was to glorify herself by glorifying her own line of life, not by forsaking that line for another. Better have been admired as a governess than shunned as a peeress, which is what she will be. But it is just the same everywhere in these days. Young men will rather wear a black coat and starve than wear fustian and do well."

"One man to want such a monstrous house as that! well, 'tis a fine place. See, there's the carpenters' shops, the timber-yard, and everything, as if it were a little town. Perhaps Berta may hire me for a job now and then."

"I always knew she would cut herself off from us. She marked for it from childhood, and she has finished the business thoroughly."

"Well, it is no matter, father, for why should we want to trouble her? She may write, and I shall answer; but if she calls to see me, I shall not return the visit; and if she meets me with her husband or any of her new society about her, I shall behave as a stranger."

"It will be best," said Chickerel. "Well, now I must move."

However, by the sorcery of accident, before they had very far retraced their steps an open carriage became visible round a bend in the drive. Chickerel, with a servant's instinct, was for beating a retreat.

"No," said Sol. "Let us stand our ground. We have already been seen, and we do no harm."

So they stood still on the edge of the drive, and the carriage drew near. It was a landau, and the sun shone in upon Lord Mountclere, with Lady Mountclere sitting beside him, like Abishag beside King David.

Very blithe looked the Viscount, for he rode upon a cherub to-day. She appeared fresh, rosy, and strong, but dubious; though if mien was anything she was a viscountess twice over. Her dress was of a dove-colored material, with a bonnet to match, a little tufted white feather resting on the top, like a truce flag between the blood of noble and vassal. Upon the cool gray of her dress hung a few locks of hair, toned warm as fire by the sunshiny addition to its natural hue.

Chickerel instinctively took off his hat; Sol did the same.

For only a moment did Ethelberta seem uncertain how to act. But a solution to her difficulty was given by the face of her brother. There she saw plainly at one glance more than a dozen speeches would have told; for Sol's features thoroughly expressed his intention that to him she was to be a stranger. Her eyes flew to Chickerel, and he slightly shook his head. She understood them now. With a tear in her eye for her father, and a sigh in her bosom for Sol, she bowed in answer to their salute; her husband moved his hat and nodded, and the carriage rolled on. Lord Mountclere might possibly be making use of the fine morning by showing her the park and premises. Chickerel, with a moist eye, now went on with his son toward the high road. When they reached the lodge, the lodge-keeper was walking in the sun, smoking his pipe. "Good morning," he said to Chickerel.

"Any rejoicings at the Court to-day?" the butler inquired.

"Quite the reverse. Not a soul there. 'Tisn't knowed anywhere at all. I had no idea of such a thing till he brought my lady home. Not going off, neither. They've come home like the commonest couple in the land, and not even the bells allowed to ring."

They walked along the public road, and the carrier came in view.

"Father," said Sol, "I don't think I'll get up with you. She's gone into the house; and suppose she should run out without him to try to find us? It would be cruel to disappoint her. I'll bide about here for a quarter of an hour, in case she should."

"Well, one or two of her old ways may be left in her still, and it is not a bad thought. Then you will walk the rest of the distance if you don't meet with Mr. Julian? I must be in London by the evening."

"Any time to-night will do for me. I shall not begin work again until to-morrow, so that the four o'clock train will answer my purpose."

Thus they parted, and Sol strolled leisurely back. The road was quite deserted, and he lingered by the park fence.

"Sol!" said a bird-like voice; "how did you come here?"

He looked up, and saw a figure peering down upon him from the top of the park wall, the ground on the inside being higher than the road. The speaker was to the expected Ethelberta what the moon is to the sun, a star to the moon. It was Picotee.

"Hullo, Picotee!" said Sol.

"There's a little gate a quarter of a mile further on," said Picotee. "We can meet there without your passing through the big lodge. I'll be there as soon as you."

Sol ascended the hill, passed through the second gate, and turned back again, when he met Picotee coming forward under the trees. They walked together in this secluded spot.

"Berta says she wants to see you and father," said Picotee, breathlessly. "You must come in and make yourselves comfortable. She had no idea you were here, so secretly, and she didn't know what to do."

"Father's gone," said Sol.

"How vexed she will be! She thinks there is something the matter—that you are angry with her for not telling you earlier. But you will come in, Sol?"

"No, I can't come in," said her brother.

"Why not? It is such a big house, you can't think. You need not come near the front apartments, if you think we shall be ashamed of you in your working clothes. How came you not to dress up a bit, Sol? Still, Berta won't mind it much. She says Lord Mountclere must take her as she is, or he is kindly welcome to leave her."

"Ah, well! I might have had a word or two to say about that, but the time has gone by for it, worse luck. Perhaps it is best that I have said nothing, and she has had her way. No, I shan't come in, Picotee. Father is gone, and I am going too."

"Oh, Sol!"

"We are rather put out at her acting like this—father and I and all of us. She might have let us know about it beforehand, even if she is a lady and we what we always was. It wouldn't have let her down so terrible much to write a line. She might have learnt something that would have led her to take a different step."

"But you will see poor Berta? She has done no harm. She was going to write long letters to all of you to-day, explaining her wedding, and how she is going to help us all on in the world."

Sol paused irresolutely. "No, I won't come in," he said. "It would disgrace her, for one thing, dressed as I be; more than that, I don't want to come in. But I should like to see her, if she would like to see me, and I'll go up there to that little fir plantation, and walk up and down behind it for exactly half an hour. She can come out to me there." Sol had pointed as he spoke to a knot of young trees that hooded a knoll a little way off.

"I'll go and tell her," said Picotee.

"I suppose they will be off somewhere, and she is busy getting ready?"

"Oh, no. They are not going to travel till next year. Ethelberta does not want to go anywhere, and Lord Mountclere cannot endure this changeable weather in any place but his own house."

"Poor fellow!"

"Then you will wait for her by the firs? I'll tell her at once."

Picotee left him, and Sol went across the glade.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

LYCHWORTH, (CONTINUED)—THE ANGLEBURY HIGHWAY.

He had not paced behind the firs more than ten minutes when Ethelberta appeared from the opposite side. At great inconvenience to herself, she had complied with his request.

Ethelberta was trembling. She took her brother's hand, and said, "Is father, then, gone?"

"Yes," said Sol. "I should have been gone likewise, but I thought you wanted to see me."

"Of course I did, and him too. Why did you come so mysteriously, and, I must say, unbecomingly? I am afraid I did wrong in not informing you of my intention."

"To yourself you may have. Father would have liked a word with you before—you did it."

"You both looked so forbidding that I did not like to stop the carriage when we passed you. I want to see him on an important matter—his leaving Mrs. Doncastle's service at once. I am going to write and beg her to dispense with a notice, which I have no doubt she will do."

"He's very much upset about you."

"My secrecy was perhaps an error of judgment," she said sadly. "But I had reasons. Why did you and my father come here at all if you did not want to see me?"

"We did want to see you—up to a certain time."

"You did not come to prevent my marriage?"

"We wished to see you before the marriage—I can't say more."

"I thought you might not approve of what I had done," said Ethelberta, mournfully. "But a time may come when you will approve."

"Never."

"Don't be harsh, Sol. A coronet covers a multitude of sins."

"A coronet—good Lord—and you my sister! Look at my hand." Sol extended his hand. "Look how my thumb stands out at the root, as if it were out of joint, and that hard place inside there. Did you ever see anything so ugly as that hand—a misshaped monster, isn't he? That comes from the jack-plane, and my pushing against it day after day and year after year. If I were found drowned or buried, dressed or undressed, in fustian or in broadcloth, folk would look at my hand and say, 'That man's a carpenter.' Well, now, how can a man branded with work as I be be brother to a Viscountess without something being wrong? Of course there's something wrong in it, or he wouldn't have married you—something which won't be righted without terrible suffering."

"No, no," said she. "You are mistaken. There is no such wonderful quality in a title in these days. What I really am is second wife to a quiet old country nobleman, who has given up society. What more commonplace? My life will be as simple, even more simple, than it was before."

"Berta, you have worked to false lines. A creeping up among the useless lumber of our nation that'll be the first to burn up if there comes a flare. I never see such a deserter of your own lot as you be! But you were always like it, Berta, and I am ashamed of ye. More than that, a good woman never marries twice."

"You are too hard, Sol," said the poor Viscountess, almost crying. "I've done it all for you! Even if I have made a mistake, and given my ambition an ignoble turn, don't tell me so now, or you may do more harm in a minute than you will cure in a lifetime. It is absurd to let republican passions so blind you to fact. A family which can be honorably traced through history for five hundred years does affect the heart of a person not entirely hardened against romance. Whether you like the peerage or no, they appeal to our historical sense and love of old associations."

"I don't care for history. Prophecy is the only thing can do poor men any good. When you were a girl, you wouldn't drop a curtsey to 'em, historical or otherwise, and there you were right. But, instead of sticking to such principles, you must needs push up so as to get girls such as you were once to curtsey to you, not even thinking marriage with a bad man too great a price to pay for't."

"A bad man? What do you mean by that? Lord Mountclere is rather old, but he's worthy. What did you mean, Sol?"

"Nothing—a mere expression."

At that moment Picotee emerged from a tree and told her sister that Lord Mountclere was looking for her.

"Well, Sol, I cannot explain all to you now," she said. "I will send for you in London." She wished him good-bye, and they separated, Picotee accompanying Sol a little on his way.

Ethelberta was greatly perturbed by this meeting. After retracing her steps a short distance she felt so distressed and unpresentable that she resolved not to allow Lord Mountclere to see her till the clouds had somewhat passed off; it was but a bare act of justice to him to hide from his sight such a bridal mood as this. It was better to keep him waiting than to make him positively unhappy. She turned aside and went up the valley, where the park merged in miles of wood and copse.

She opened an iron gate and entered the wood, casually interested in the vast variety of colors that the half-fallen leaves of this season wore; more, much more, occupied with personal thought. The path she pursued became gradually involved in bushes as well as trees, giving to the spot the character rather of a coppice than a wood. Perceiving that she had gone far enough, Ethelberta turned back by a path which at this point intersected that by which she had approached, and promised a more direct return toward the court. She had not gone many steps among the hazels, which here formed a perfect thicket, when she observed a belt of holly-bushes in their midst; toward the outskirts of these an opening on her left hand directly led, thence winding round into a clear space of greensward, which they completely inclosed. On this isolated and mewed up bit of lawn stood a timber-built cottage, having ornamental barge-boards, balconettes, and porch; it was an object interesting as an experiment and grand as a toy, but as a building contemptible. A blue gauze of smoke floated over the chimney as if somebody was living there; round toward the side some empty hen-coops were piled away, while under the hollies were divers erections of wire netting and sticks, showing that birds were kept here at some seasons of the year.

Being lady of all she surveyed, Ethelberta crossed the leafy sward and knocked at the door. She was interested in knowing the purpose of the peculiar little edifice.

The door was opened by a woman wearing a clean apron over a not very clean gown. Ethelberta asked who lived in so pretty a place.

"Miss Gruchette," the servant replied. "But she is not here now."

"Does she live here alone?"

"Yes—excepting myself and a fellow-servant."

"Oh."

"She lives here to attend to the pheasants and poultry, because she is so clever in managing them. They are brought here from the keeper's over the hill. Her father was a fancier."

"Miss Gruchette attends to the birds, and two servants attend to Miss Gruchette?"

"Well, to tell the truth, m'm, the servants do most of all of it. Still, that's what Miss Gruchette is here for. Would you like to see the house; it is pretty?" The woman spoke with hesitation, as if in doubt between the desire of earning a shilling and the fear that Ethelberta was not a stranger. That Ethelberta was Lady Mountclere she plainly did not dream.

"I fear I can scarcely stay long enough; yet I will just look in," said Ethelberta. And as soon as they had crossed the threshold she was glad of having done so.

The cottage internally may be described as a sort of boudoir extracted from the bulk of a mansion and deposited in a wood. The front room was filled with knickknacks, curious work-tables, filigree baskets, twisted brackets supporting statuettes, in which the grotesque in every case ruled the design; love-birds, in gilt cages; French bronzes, wonderful boxes, needle-work of strange patterns, and other attractive objects. The apartment was one of those which seem to laugh in a visitor's face, and on closer examination express frivolity more distinctly than by words.

"Miss Gruchette is here to keep the fowls?" said Ethelberta in a puzzled tone, after a survey.

"Yes. But they don't keep her."

Ethelberta did not attempt to understand, and ceased to occupy her mind with the matter. They came from the cottage to the door, where she gave the woman a trifle, and turned to leave. But footsteps were at that moment to be heard beating among the leaves on the other side of the hollies, and Ethelberta waited till the walkers should have passed. The voices of two men reached herself and the woman as they stood. They were close to the house, yet screened from it by the holly bushes, when one could be heard to say distinctly, as if with his face turned to the cottage:

"Lady Mountclere gone for good?"

"I suppose so. Ha-ha! So come, so go."

The speakers passed on, their backs becoming visible through the opening. They appeared to be woodmen.

"What Lady Mountclere do they mean?" said Ethelberta.

The woman blushed. "They meant Miss Gruchette."

"Oh—a nickname."

"Yes."

"Why?"

The woman whispered why in a story of about two minutes' length. Ethelberta turned pale.

"Is she going to return?" she inquired in a thin, hard voice.

"Yes; next week. You know her m'm?"

"No. I am a stranger."

"So much the better. I may tell you, then, that an odd tale is flying about the neighborhood—that Lord Mountclere was privately married to another woman, at Knollsea, this morning early. Can it be true?"

"I believe it to be true."

"And that she's of no family?"

"Of no family."

"Indeed. Then the Lord only knows what will become of the poor thing. There will be murder between 'em!"

"Between whom?"

"Her and the lady who lives here. She won't budge an inch—not she!"

Ethelberta moved aside. A shade seemed to overspread the world, the sky, the trees, and the objects in the foreground. She kept her face away from the woman, and whispering a reply to her good-morning, passed through the hollies into the leaf-strewn path. As soon as she came to a large trunk she placed her hands against it and rested her face upon them. She drew herself lower down, lower, lower, till she crouched upon the leaves. "Ay—'tis what father and Sol meant. Oh, heaven!" she whispered.

She soon arose, and went on her way to the house. Her fair features were firmly set, and she scarcely heeded the path in the concentration which had followed her paroxysm. When she reached the park proper she became aware of an excitement that was in progress there.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S EDITION OF THE TIMES.]

THE GUILLOTINE.—Poor Dr. Guillotin had to bear the shafts of ridicule, always a terrible weapon to a Frenchman. Many of the members of the Assembly smiled at his ardent words; and the Royalists out of doors made rare fun of him. One of their journals gave a song, "On the inimitable machine of Dr. Guillotin for chopping off heads, called after his name, the Guillotine." This name, started in this bantering way, has clung to the machine from that day till now. The doctor protested against the designation, but in vain. He did not even invent the machine; he merely pointed out that the chopping action could easily be produced by a sharp, heavy blade descending from an upright frame. The Royalist journalists kept up the joke by producing a *pot-pourri*, in which Guillotin was represented as rising from his seat in the Assembly and moving his resolution. The opening verse would be spoiled by translating; it ran thus:

"Il propose
Peu de chose,
Qu'il expose
En peu de mots;
Mais l'emphase,
De sa phrase,
Obtient les bravos,
De cinq ou six sots."

Other doggerel stanzas followed, arranged to the tunes of "Paris est au Roi," "En Amour c'est au Village," "De la Baronne," "Que j'avions d'impatience," (in which Guillotin sings the merits of his machine in "bringing heads low," and ends with a "Tra-la-la,") and "A la façon de Barbare," in which a spectator declares that he had had his own head chopped off by the machine, so cleverly that he knew nothing about it! The National Assembly, on receiving Dr. Guillotin's two propositions, at once adopted the first of them, by decreeing equality of punishment for all ranks of society, but left the mode of execution for further consideration. It was not till nearly two years afterward that, on the motion of MM. Lepelletier and Saint Fargeon, a decree was issued declaring that the mode of capital punishment should be by decapitation. Even then the merits and demerits of the ax, the sword, and the falling-knife were left in abeyance. In March, 1792, the Assembly sought the advice of Dr. Antoine Louis, a celebrated surgeon, and Secretary of the Paris College of Surgeons. He explained, scientifically, how far the various decapitating instruments acted like knives, and how far like scissors; and expressed himself decidedly in favor of a chopping-machine. He showed that the idea of such a machine was by no means a new one. An Italian book by Achille Bocchi, dated 1555, gives an engraving of an Italian nobleman being beheaded; a heavy blade, suspended by cords from a crossbar at the top of a frame, is represented as falling on the neck of the victim; the machine was called a mannaja, or mannaia. In 1632 some such apparatus was employed in Languedoc for decapitating Duc Henri de Montmorenci. It was also ascertained that Scotland in the North, and Persia in the East, had employed machines bearing a resemblance to this. Among the strange scenes of the French revolutionary days, not the least strange was that of the National Assembly listening gravely to the details given on these matters. Dr. Louis conferred with Dr. Guillotin, and also with the famous executioner Sanson. Sanson specially urged that, if all executions henceforth were to be by beheading, a machine would be greatly needed; as he distrusted his own power of using the sword or the ax so frequently and so accurately as would be necessary. After hearing all the explanations and suggestions, the Assembly passed a decree for the use of a decapitating machine in substitution of the halter, the ax, the sword, and the various instruments of torture such as the rack. One Schmidt, a German musical instrument maker, residing at Paris, was taken into council, and he, Guillotin, Louis, and Sanson settled among them the details of the machine. Nay, there was even a fifth adviser. The King, always fond of lock-making and amateur engineering, requested to have the designs shown to him; and he suggested an improvement which was practically adopted. A sum of five thousand five hundred francs was paid for the machine constructed for the National Assembly by Guidon, the carpenter. An attempt was made to give the name of Louisette, or Louison, to it, in honor of the learned doctor; but the name guillotine had been current in the public mind for two or three years, and nothing could supplant it, although Dr. Guillotin certainly never sought to have his memory thus perpetuated. The apparatus was first tried in decapitating the dead bodies of three men and some five animals, at the prison of the Bicêtre. Dr. Louis, after seeing the efficacy of the invention tested in this way, died just before the terrible days of the Revolution came on, and was therefore denied the pleasure or spared the pain (whichever it might be) of seeing the guillotine employed as the most dread of political instruments.—*All the Year Round.*

MYSTERIOUS SOUNDS.—Perhaps the most familiar of mysterious sounds are those produced by the ventriloquist; familiar, because almost every country fair is visited by one or other of these exhibitors; mysterious, because the real source of sound does not correspond with the apparent. It lies within the province of the anatomist or physiologist to explain how it is that some men can speak as if from the stomach instead of the throat, and without any perceptible movement of the lips; but the person who can do this, the ventriloquist, may make himself a most bewildering deceiver of those who listen to him. Our power of determining the exact direction whence a sound comes is less than we usually imagine. It is said that Saville Carey, who could well imitate the whistling of the wind, would sometimes amuse himself by exercising this art in a public coffee-house; some of the guests at once rose to see whether the windows were quite closed, while others would button up their coats, as if cold. Sir David Brewster notices a ventriloquist of exceptional skill, M. St. Gille, who one day entered a church where some monks were lamenting the death of a brother. Suddenly they heard a voice, as if from over their heads, bewailing the condition of the departed in purgatory, and reproaching them for their want of zeal; not suspecting the trick, they fell on their faces and chanted the *De Profundis*. A Committee appointed by the Académie des Sciences to report on the phenomena of ventriloquism went with M. St. Gille to the house of a lady, to whom they announced that they had come to investigate a case of aerial "spirits" somewhere in the neighborhood. During the interview she heard what she termed "spirit voices" above her head, underneath the floor, and in distant parts of the room, and was with difficulty convinced that the only spirit present was the ventriloquistic voice of M. St. Gille. Brewster tells of another master of this art, Louis Brabant, valet de chambre to Francis I., whose suit was rejected by the parents of a beautiful and well-dowered [illegible] with whom he was in love. He called on the mother, after the death of the father, again to urge his suit; and while he was present she heard the voice of her deceased husband, expressing remorse for having rejected Louis Brabant, and conjuring her to give her immediate consent to the betrothal. Frightened and alarmed, she consented. Brabant, deeming it desirable to behave liberally in the marriage arrangements, but having not much cash at command, resolved to try whether his ventriloquism would be as efficacious with a money-lending banker as it had been with the widow. Calling on the old usurer at Lyons, he managed that the conversation should turn upon the subject of demons, spectres, and purgatory. Suddenly was heard the voice of the usurer's father, complaining of the horrible sufferings he was enduring in purgatory, and saying that there was no way of obtaining alleviation except by the usurer advancing money to the visitor for the sake of ransoming Christians from the hands of the Turks. The usurer was terrified, but too much in love with his gold to yield at once. Brabant went next day and resumed the conversation, when shortly were heard the voices of a host of dead relations, all telling the same terrible story, and all pointing out the only way of obtaining relief. The usurer could resist no longer; he placed 10,000 crowns in the hands of the unsuspected ventriloquist, who of course forgot to pay it over for the ransom of Christians either in Turkey or anywhere else. When the usurer learned afterward how he had been duped he died of vexation. Of all producers of so-called mysterious sounds, Dr. Tyndall's sensitive or vowel flame is one of the most curious. Out of a particular kind of gas, with a burner of peculiar construction, the learned Professor produces a lighted jet of flame nearly two feet in height, extremely narrow, and so exquisitely sensitive to sounds that it sings and dances up and down in response to everything that is sung or said, with different degrees of sensibility for different vowel sounds. "The slightest tap on a distant anvil reduces its height to seven inches. When a bunch of keys is shaken, the flame is violently agitated and emits a loud roar. The dropping of a sixpence into a hand already containing coin, at a distance of twenty yards, knocks the flame down. It is not possible to walk across the floor without agitating the flame. The creaking of boots sets it in violent commotion. The crumpling or tearing of paper, or the rustle of a silk dress, does the same. It is startled by the patter of a rain-drop. I hold a watch near the flame; nobody hears its ticks; but you all see their effect upon the flame; at every tick it falls and roars. The winding up of the watch also produces tumult. The twittering of a distant sparrow shrieks in the flame; the note of a cricket would do the same. A chirrup from a distance of thirty yards causes it to fall and roar." In reference to the power of the flame to respond to poetry, the Professor says: "The flame selects from the sounds those to which it can respond; it notices some by the slightest nod, to others it bows more distinctly, to some its obeisance is very profound, while to many sounds it turns an entirely deaf ear."—*Chambers's Journal.*

ANECDOTES OF THACKERAY.—As set-offs to his own exalted view of his profession, Thackeray used to tell some good stories of the frequent absence of its proper recognition both in and out of society. "Who is that lively fellow?" asked a gentleman of his neighbor, at a public dinner in the North, when Thackeray left the room. "Oh! that is Thackeray, the author." "Indeed!" responded the other; "I thought he was a gentleman." Thackeray's first introduction to scholastic Oxford is a better story and better known. It will bear repetition. Before he could deliver his lecture on "The Georges," at Oxford, it was necessary to obtain the license of the collegiate authorities. The Duke of Wellington was Chancellor, and knew the author of *Vanity Fair*, but he had a learned deputy whose knowledge of Greek was possibly profound, but whose acquaintance with English classics was only limited.

"Pray what can I do to serve you?" asked the bland scholar.

"My name is Thackeray."

"So I see by this card."

"I seek permission to lecture within the precincts."

"Ah! you are a lecturer? What subjects do you undertake—religious or political?"

"Neither; I am a literary man."

"Have you written anything?"

"Yes, I am the author of *Vanity Fair*," said Thackeray, conscious, no doubt, of having done something worthy of remembrance.

"I presume a dissenter," said the Oxford man, quite unsubdued, "Has *Vanity Fair* anything to do with John Bunyan's work?"

"Not exactly," said Thackeray. "I have also written *Pendennis*."

"Never heard of these books," said the learned man; "but no doubt they are proper works."

"I haev also contributed to *Punch*," continued the lecturer.

"*Punch!* I have heard of *Punch*," said the scholar. "It is, I fear, a ribald publication of some kind."

The late Mr. George Hodder, who was for some time Mr. Thackeray's amanuensis, and to whom he dictated his lectures on "The Georges," has some interesting notes about his patron. Thackeray, in the moments of dictation, would frequently change his position, and seemed most at his ease when it might naturally be thought he was most uncomfortable. He was easy to follow, his enunciation being clear and distinct. He generally "weighed his words before he gave them breath." He never became energetic, but spoke with that calm deliberation which distinguished his public readings. When he made a humorous point his countenance was unmoved, like that of the comedian Liston, who used to look as if he wondered what his audience were laughing at when he gave them most occasion for amusement. Like the majority of good speakers, Mr. Thackeray wrote his orations. Shortly prior to the banquet which was given to him on his going to America, he said to his amenuensis, "I wish it was over. I have to make a speech, and what am I to say? Here, take a pen, and sit down. I'll see if I can hammer out something; it's hammering now, I'm afraid it will be stammering by and by." But there was no stammering when the time came, and the speech was notably bright and original.—*London Society.*

DR. KEATE, HEAD MASTER OF ETON.—The Eton apotheosis of the head master was not attained till the beginning of the present century in the person of Dr. Keate. Provosts had been sinking, and head-masters rising, in importance for some time previously; but Keate was one of those energetic and whimsical figures which seize upon the popular imagination. He was not one of the heroic kind. Nothing in the least resembling the reputation of Dr. Arnold has ever been known in Eton. Perhaps its greater size prevents the growth of so intense a personal influence, or perhaps it is simply that Providence has never favored the greater institution with a person worthy of such domination. Nobody can doubt the attachment of Etonians to their school, or their readiness to display, at least in their earlier days, a very promising inclination to find in a popular master every quality that young imaginations can demand, or are ready to supply. But no hero, framing and shaping the minds about him, has ever appeared on the banks of the Thames, which is somewhat curious. Keate has had no congregation of neophytes to spread his honor and glory; but he swayed the school like the captain of a ship, keeping it in a state of half-amused, half-alarmed subjection, a droll little figure, birch in hand, which he was always ready to use at a moment's notice—testy, intemperate, severe, just, honest, kind-hearted, and ludicrous, an embodiment of living paradox such as the world is always glad to meet with. Dr. Keate got his appointment in 1809, on the succession of the suave and courtly Goodall to the provost's somewhat diminished throne, and held it for a quarter of a century to the amusement of all England and with results of the most encouraging description so far as Eton was concerned, where he stormed and flogged himself into the very highest popularity. What this popularity rested upon it seems rather hard to say, except upon the whimsicality and unfailing fund of amusement which even the boys between the floggings found in the fiery little despot, whose very appearance, in the "fancy dress, partly resembling the costume of Napoleon, partly that of a widow woman," which Mr. Kinglake humorously describes, was full of characteristic absurdity, defiant of and indifferent to ridicule. The school was regulated in his day by the same rules, customs, and text-books which had prevailed during the previous century, and it is clear that he took no steps to improve these. The standards of education were not high, nor were the assistant masters distinguished; but in default of brilliant gifts or great power as a master, Keate had character, which is of all endowments the one most universally and immediately acknowledged both among boys and men. Nowhere could there have been found a more trenchant and decided human being. By this means he impressed himself upon the place and the age and the memory of his pupils—a man whose very outline is unmistakable, whose actions are all so like him that he has, of course, been saddled with the responsibility of many which are merely happy inventions, so easy was it to copy the kind of thing which everybody knew he would do. Much more interesting and fine developments of nature are thrown into the shade always by this clean-cut realism which requires no divination, but forces a conception of itself upon the meanest capacity; but Keate's birch was as inseparable from him as his character. "Blessed are the pure in heart," said the quaint little despot, with his shaggy eyebrows and fiery glances. "Mind that; it's your duty to be pure in heart. If you are not pure in heart, I'll flog you." Another anecdote narrates how a boy, who had been wrongly condemned, brought forward an alibi; "but this did not save him—for as he enumerated his actions in detail, Keate interposed at the end of every sentence, 'Then I'll flog you for that!'" It is also told of him that, having accidentally received the names of a number of candidates for confirmation on a slip of paper like that used for the "bill" which usually contains the names of the condemned, he insisted upon flogging through the list of catechumens, laying on his strokes all the more heavily on the ground that the boys were setting up a most irreverent plea to evade punishment. The hot-headed haste which would not pause even to ascertain the truth or falsehood of such an excuse, is poorly compensated by the drollery of the incident, at which, however, it is impossible not to laugh. That such uncompromising discipline should have subdued the school in every moment of rebellion, and got the upper hand of a great many boyish attempts at resistance, is certainly true; but it is equally true that the rebellions which required such settlement are very much concentrated within Keate's days, and were probably as much produced as they were settled by his unfailing birch. On one occasion, when a whole division was threatened with punishment and had made up its mind to resist, the energetic head master solved the difficulty by sending the respective tutors to fetch the boys to him at night out of bed, and flogging them thus triumphantly in detail with perfect success—more than eighty of them exercising his accustomed arm at that unlikely moment, when combination and organized resistance was impossible. The incident is very odd, and the triumph was incontestable; but then, under no master but Keate did a whole division ever swear resistance before—and this ought to be recorded on the other side. However, persistent character, especially when it has so much of the comic element combined with it, always makes an impression; and up to this moment Keate is the man whom the ordinary reader will remember as the most notable representative of Eton. That no such droll head-master has ever flourished before or after him, as well as none so characterestic and remarkable, it is unnecessary to say.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SCHILLER'S ACCENT.—Goethe and Schiller worked co-operatively under the influence of their kind friend, Duke Karl August, in Weimer, and Iffland was creating a new school in Mannheim. It was there that Schiller's "Robbers" first saw the light of day, and that Iffland, in the character of *Moor*, achieved a triumph which revolutionized the entire theatre. The public was frantic with excitement and Schiller woke up the next morning to find himself a great man. When he heard of the enormous success of his play, he escaped from the tyranny of Prince Charles' school, and walked from Stuttgart to Mannheim in midwinter in a light Summer suit. When there he handed his second play, "Love and Intrigue," to the management. Intendant von Dahlberg appointed the three stage managers, headed by Wolf, to hear it read by the author. After the reading of the second act they all shook their heads, and Wolf took Schiller aside and asked whether he was sure that he was the man who had written the "Robbers." Schiller looked at him with large eyes, and upon Wolf's explanation that he could hardly credit that the author of the "Robbers" could be guilty of such trash as he had just now read. "Is it really so bad?" Schiller asked with a deep sigh. "Very bad indeed, Herr Schiller; but if you will leave the manuscript with me I will read the other acts, and see whether anything can be done with it." Early next morning Schiller was roused from slumber in his miserable garret by loud knocking, and on opening the door, Wolf flew into his arms, exclaiming, "Schiller, that's a great play of yours; it was your confounded Suabian accent that spoiled it all." Poor Schiller! He was very fond of reading, and, it is said, intended once to enter the profession, a step from which he was only prevented by his friends, who showed him the utter impossibility of success with such an accent. Frau von Kalb, a great friend, of his, tells the following story of him. He usually gave her everything to peruse before he placed it in the hands of the printers. One day he read a couple of acts of "Don Carlos" to her. In the middle of his reading she burst out laughing, with the exclamation, "Schiller, that's the worst thing you have ever written." In disgust he threw the manuscript on the floor and left the room. She took it up, read it herself, and was in ecstacy. "It was that awful Schwaebische accent."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ROSSINI AT LA SCALA.—The circumstances which immediately preceded Rossini's advent in Milan read like a scene in a comedy. Off and on for two or three years he had been engaged in writing operas for the little Teatro San Mosè in Venice, the impresario of which doubtless considered him in the light of a very humble protégé, and imagined he could behave as he chose to a maestro in his teens. Rossini did not by any means fall in with this view of their mutual relationship, and his roguish humor at length suggested to him a ready and delightful revenge. He secretly put on paper all the ludicrous and outrageous orchestral combinations his fertile brain could furnish, and introduced them into the score of the opera "La Scala di Seta," which he was then composing for the San Mosè. So well did he manage that the unlucky impresario believed everything to be going on smoothly, and remained in blissful ignorance of the plot that was hatching for him up to the very moment when, on the first representation, he beheld to his horror and dismay the complete staff of violinists break off at the end of each bar in the overture to rap the tin shades of their candlesticks! Matters took just the course Rossini had maliciously foreseen; the tightly-packed audience felt itself personally insulted, and hissed furiously; the impresario trembled from head to foot, and the merciless maestro marched out of the theatre, inquiring of him as he passed, "Whether he thought now that he had gained much by treating him so cavalierly?" That night he left for Milan. He was just twenty, the handsomest man of his time, with a heart as light as his purse. Of his art he would talk very much as though it were nothing more than the best joke in the world, but all the while he poured forth melody upon melody, not so much as a bird warbles—for in the song of feathered musicians there seems often a mysterious, an unfathomable, depth of passion—but rather as some bubbling fountain throws up its sparkling waters whether it will or no. The libretto of *La Pietra di Paragone*, the opera for which he was *scritturato* at the Scala in 1812, was exactly suited to call into play the inevitable vein of fun and wit that ran through his nature. It is worthy of remark that Rossini's comic operas not unfrequently display as admirable a union between the sense and the music as that which it is the aim of the present German school to realize in its highest development in *opera seria*, and for this reason they can hardly be fully enjoyed except by a public which is able to follow the dialogue word for word, and so intimately to enter into the spirit of the situations. The fact also that more than two-thirds of a French or English audience are certain not to understand Italian, is only too apt to induce the singers to convert the dialogue into a perfectly unintelligible jargon. It is on record that a Dublin basso, who was suddenly called upon to fill the rôle of *Don Basilio*, and who could not fix in his memory a single syllable of what he had to say, had recourse to the device of repeating all the names of medicines and Italian operas he could think of, beginning with "sarsaparilla," going boldly on to "puritani and 'la sonnambula,'" and making a very effective exit with "ipecacuanha!" It is impossible not to admire the beautiful ingenuity of this Hibernian Orpheus; but it puts one sorely out of patience to hear his method practiced, quite as barbarously and not so cleverly, by the trained artists of great opera-houses. The result is especially disastrous in Rossini's comic *chef-d'œuvres*, in which the sound, let alone the sense, absolutely requires a pure and correct rendering of the words. Mario's cultivated, pointed, and distinct delivery had almost as much to do with making him *facile princeps* of Almavivas as his never-to-be-forgotten voice and acting. The famous "Ecco pietosa" occurs in this opera, but the piece which created the wildest furor was the *Sigillerà finale*, in which the *soi-disant* Turk rushes about protesting that he will set his seal, or *sigillerà*, over all parts of his new domain. The vivacious humor of the music took the town by storm; *Sigillerà* was accepted as the cant word of the day, and the Milanese refused to speak of the opera by any other name. Rossini was henceforth literally the idol of society, and with characteristic bravado he addressed his letters home in this way: "*All ornatissima Signora Rossini, madre del*

celebre Maestro in Bologna." In 1814 Rossini wrote his second Milanese opera, "L'Aureliano in Palmira, the failure of which determined him to change his style and to enter on what may be called his second period. In the same year another of his works was brought out at La Scala, "Il Turco in Italia," for the reentrée of the famous basso Galli on his return from Barcelona. The hero steps upon the stage with the words, appropriate to the occasion:

Bell' Italia! Al fin ti miro,
Vi saluto amiche sponde.

The audience thought Rossini had scarcely done justice to this greeting, and while they received the singer with enthusiasm they were ostentatiously cold toward the composer. The incident put them out of temper for the rest of the evening, and they were not slow to detect in the really charming music of "Il Turco" certain reminiscences of former works of Rossini, which they deemed a mark of flagrant disrespect to La Scala, "the first theatre in the world!" So Rossini quitted Milan for Naples, which displeased the Milanese yet more. They had not got over their pique when he returned three years later to give them "La Gazza Ladra;" on the contrary, they flocked to the theatre with their minds fully made up to hiss; and Rossini knew it. But "La Gazza Ladra" triumphantly won the day; the intending hissers cheered, bravo'd, viva'd, rose *en masse* every other minute; went, in fact, altogether mad with delight. After the "Di piacer," the whole pit sprang upon the benches and stood there while the prima donna repeated the aria. Then they wanted to have it again, but Rossini got up from the piano and made a small speech to the effect that since there was a good deal of music in the part of *Ninetta*, he feared that if they insisted on Mme. Bellochi's singing the piece in question three times over, she would be unable to go through the whole opera. Grave deliberations ensued, and at last the pit submitted to this ruling. Rossini's operas now almost monopolized the repertory of La Scala; whatever he produced elsewhere was instantly transferred to the Milanese stage. He wrote, however, but one other opera expressly for Milan, "Bianca a Faliero," a weak work and a failure.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE ENGADINE CLIMATE.—The popular conceptions are scarcely less hazy about the results of the Engadine climate than about the climate itself. It is commonly judged of by the specimen presented in July and August; and the snow which sometimes falls, and even lies for a night or two, in that short season, leaves such an impression on witnesses, or at least reporters, as to cast its white veil over all the fine weather that precedes and follows the snow. Last June there was a choral festival at Samaden, with singers from all parts of the canton. The 19th was the day fixed for its commencement; but, through the falling of several inches of snow on the 18th—only three days before the longest day of the year—the festival had to be postponed. In 1872 and 1874 the snow lay for a night in August. More than once, I have heard Engadiners say in August that the air was "trop froid pour la neige;" and these words, whatever they exactly meant, have certainly a wintry sound. Perhaps it is natural that snow-storms in the dog-days should beget fears of being snowed up, if not frozen, in Autumn. But the fact is, that those whom the Engadine thoroughly suits would find the Alpine September and October the very months for them. September is almost always the finest month in the year. It frequently begins with a few wet days; but, in all the five Septembers that I have spent at St. Moritz, the weather was, on the whole, magnificent—cloudless day often following cloudless day, till sometimes, like the faultlessness of Aristides, the uniformity of cloudlessness became wearisome. October is occasionally wet, (as in 1873,) but more often it is fine. It nearly always has a very fine and warm week—in fact, the Indian Summer, or as the natives call it, the old woman's Summer. Several of those who have derived the greatest permanent benefit from St. Moritz agree that the air only begins to brace them in September; they hold that the actual Summer is more stimulating than strengthening; nay, that, in July and August, St. Moritz has only the negative merit of being non-relaxing while other places are relaxing, not the positive merit of being bracing. No absolute rule can be laid down on this subject, both because the temperature varies much in different years, and also because the standard of what braces is relative to the person braced. Those whose opinion I quote need much bracing, and fix their standard very high. But, when thus explained, their estimate seems to me not far wrong. At any rate, one happy change comes over the weather in September. The hot Italian winds, so frequent and so trying in the Summer, gradually diminish; and the air, as it becomes colder, becomes also stiller. When the Winter has fairly set in, there is generally a complete calm; which, indeed, together with the dryness, is what enables many people to bear the Winter cold so easily. Nor is it only on persons seeking to be braced that the Engadine Autumn has claims. Many English tourists are, no doubt, restricted as to the time of their holiday; but to a large proportion of them there is, at least, some choice; and to these latter—especially to the painters and botanists among them—I say emphatically that they take their trip to the Engadine at the wrong time. In the late Alpine Spring there is a great profusion of wild flowers; but most of these are over (or cut with the hay) before the end of July. Not so very long afterward begins the autumnal coloring, when the deciduous trees (mainly larches) are seen in that "desolation clothed with loveliness" which belongs quite as much to the Italian Autumn as to the autumn of Italian greatness. But the British tourist makes these two beautiful seasons his Scylla and Charybdis, which cannot both be avoided without dexterous steering, but to avoid both of which he somehow contrives. Between these two seasons comes a rather dull interval in August, when there is nothing to relieve the barely distinguishable coloring of the pines and larches, and when, in short, the scenery and sky present a monotony of green and blue. Our countrymen have a way of choosing this dull time for their visit, and can seldom be persuaded that the Engadine has any trees except evergreens, or any Autumn worth waiting for. To all these human birds of passage the snow that often lies for a few hours early in September gives the signal for flight. But for the "stranger that sojourneth"—for the traveler, that is, who makes a long stay—this passing snow has manifold attractions. First, it is a sign, if not a cause, of that change in the weather from non-relaxing to bracing, of which we have spoken. Secondly, and chiefly, it rids the neighborhood of the buzzing superfluity both of tourists and of flies. Nor, again, as affecting the scenery, is the September snow otherwise than agreeable; for when one has in a manner been looking at green for weeks, a glimpse of white is a pleasing variety. It is made all the more pleasing by the thought that there will presently be a yet further change, when the snow begins to melt, and the snow-line appears gradually to climb up the mountain. Thus, the "snow in Summer" has associations wholly unlike those of the Winter snow; it differs, one may say, from the Winter snow, just as the powder wherewith a beauty adorns her hair for a fancy ball, and which is brushed off next morning, differs from the last sad whiteness of age. The Winter snow does not fall till the middle of November. It is important to remark that, except occasionally for a few days, the Julier pass is always open. As soon as possible after a heavy fall of snow, the snow-plow does its work; so that communication remains easy throughout the Winter. The Winters vary greatly in severity. In 1799, the French artillery is said to have crossed the Sils Lake on the ice in the month of May; but such severe cold, so late in the Spring, is extremely rare. In the Winter of 1871-2, some Cambridge undergraduates came to the Engadine to skate. The skating on the Sils Lake was excellent, and the ice was so clear that through it were seen remains of ancient lake dwellings, said not to be visible in Summer through the water. Young Engadiners, being freed in the Winter from the incubus of visitors, count it their favorite season, and devote it to sledging parties and dances. So little is the still cold fet', that, once in February, the small party at the Kulm Hotel, after clearing away the snow from a sufficient area, had a picnic on the flat roof—the sun being so hot that some had to hold up parasols. Encouraged by the apparent warmth, one of the ladies tried sketching out of doors; but she was stopped by an untoward event—the paint froze in her brush. It should be further remarked that the food is not less good, while the attendance is much better in the Winter than in the crowded season; and also that the Winter cold, though severe in the Engadine, is less so than in Canada. Nor should it be forgotten that, in case an invalid or an invalid's friend should find the cold too intense, an easy descent of six hours over the Maloja Pass—a *descent* all the way, as the pass is lower than St. Moritz—will deposit him in the mild Chiaveuna. I am careful to give these details, as extravagant notions are current about the hardships and perils of the Engadine Winter, and as cases even occur where persons, having a real object for going to St. Moritz late in the year, are subjected to copious remonstrances, and regarded as bad imitators of the Arctic explorers, imitators who volunteer, without friends or experience, to enter an undiscovered country from whose bourne return is very doubtful.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A DREAM OF RANNOCH.

RANNADHAIL.

Hence, begone, repugnant menial!
Leave those blinds alone, I say!
Rouse me not from night's dear visions
To the sights and sounds of day!
To the vile vehiculation,
Tramways, busses,—heaven knows what!
To the dull committee meeting,
To the tiresome caller's chat;
To that Pelion of unanswered
Letters piled upon my head;
To the morning's dreary duties,
To the night's white-chokered "spread."
Rouse me not from Golden August,
Purple mountain, muirland brown,
To the drizzle of December
And the miry ways of town!

I have had a dream of Rannoch!
Ah, why was it but a dream?
And I stood knee-deep in heather
By the Tummel's rushing stream;
Saw Ben Vrackie's giant summit
Basking in the Autumn glow;
Saw the Loch, like burning crystal
Set in ruddy bronze below;
Saw the Moor in lonely grandeur
Sweeping westward far away;
Saw the Black-wood's ancient shadow,
Saw Schiehallion's shoulder gray;
Saw the solemn lights and shadows
Flit across the folded hills;
Heard the wild bee's drowsy humming,
Heard the chiming of the rills;
In the hollow of the granite
Heard the cataract far apart;
Heard the low wind in the bracken,
Heard the beating of my heart.
And the awful mountain silence
On my trancéd spirit fell,
With a ghostly music winding
All my being in its spell;
Till along its tingling channels
Pulsed the torrent of my blood,
As through riven crag and bowlder
Thunders Garry when in flood.
And great memories grew within me,
As within the narrow glen
Grows the whirlwind in the midnight;
And I seemed to live again,
With a dream's strange concentration,
All the old heroic life,
With its passion, pride, and pathos,
With its turmoil and its strife.
And I heard the war-horn moaning,
And the sounding of the shields;
Heard the great-pipe's haughty slogan
From a hundred stricken fields:
As from crag and corrie gathered,
Like the cloudrack of a storm,
Mail-clad shape of count and warrior,
Chief and chieftain's plaided form,
Charging in the van of battle,
Down upon the southron foe;
Oft victorious, vanquished oft,
But ever giving blow for blow.
To the Northland ever faithful,
Ever loyal to their King;
For "the Old Cause" counting ruin,
Death itself, a little thing!

Then arose a sound of wailing,
As Culloden's direful plain
Lobmed in lurid light before me,
Cumbered with its noble slain,
Bright-haired boys, and hoary swordsmen
Who with dauntless Ian Dhu
Cleared the way at Killiecrankie—
Well each stately corse I knew!
And my anguish broke in curses
As I saw the victor tread
With a demon's vengeful triumph
In the dust my kindred dead,
And by blazing tower and clachan,
Lighting far the ghastly night,
Stamp with murder's gory seal
The charter of an alien right. * * *

From my view the vision faded,
And once more the landscape lay
Stretched in tranquil beauty round me
In the gleam of parting day.
But on ben and glen the shadow
Of its presence lingered yet,
Like the mournful light that lingers
Where the waning moon hath set;
And a weird wind sobbed and whispered
Through the pine-woods of the shore,
And the rushing of the river
Echoed—"We return no more!"

Then a torch was laid upon me,
And I turned with sudden dread,
As a voice said, "Rannoch is not
Peopled only by the dead!
No doubt all these lonely musings
On the Past are very fine,
But the Present, too, is something,
And mortality must dine!"

'Twas no spectre! but Milady
Strephon, grai-hed in mountain gear—
Crook and bonnet—who beside me
Stood,—no ob ject of my fear!
And I said—o'er jeweled fingers
Meekly bowed.—"I can't dispute
The deep wisdom of the maxims
You enunciate. And, *sans doute*,
Better is the bright-eyed Present
Than the gray Past's face of woe!
Living friend than dead progenitor—
I am contrite,—let us go!" * * *

Then I ate the black-faced mutton,
And I quaffed the rosy wine,
And discussed with maid and matron
All things secular and divine;
Talked of grilse, and grouse, and game laws;
Schools and school-boards far and near—
Talked of Huxley—talked of Plimsoll—
Talked of Bishops and of Beer;
Talked of Shakespeare and the Shakers—
'Till the pipes' preludsive squeal
From those lofty matters called us
Forth to Tulloch's glorious reel.
And I danced in "knives and nothing" *
As man never danced before,
Tempest-tossed upon the music
'Twixt the ceiling and the floor.
O! the whi-king of the garments!
And the flashing of the eyes!
O! the shuffling and the stamping,
O! the frantic "Hooch's" and "Hi's!"
Ever swifter—ever wilder,
As we cleeked and set and wheeled,
Till the trophied walls around us
To our rhythmic rapture reeled:
Walls and roof and floor and dancers,
Silks and tartans wildly tossed,
Blent in one ecstatic chaos—
In one glittering maelstrom lost! * * *
But at last even Highland mettle
Must succumb to Nature'e laws;
And the living vortex sundered;
But *my* frenzy knew no pause!
For the fierce Berserker spirit
Was upon me.—"What, sit still?
Never, Madam!—play up, pipers!
I must either dance—or kill!"
So the Highland Fling I gave them
In a manner quite my own;
Cro-nan-gobhar, and *Shen-truas*.
Then, my wondrous feats to crown,
Gave them also *Gillie Callum*—!—
O! divine Terpsichore,
Hadst thou been last night in Rannoch,
Thou hadst got some hints from me!

But with groan of mortal anguish
Ceased the pipes; and from her seat
Rose Milady and addressed me
With a smile bewitching sweet:
"Thou at last hast done thy duty:
Thou hast come and dined and danced;
Now receive the promised guerdon;"
Here toward the door she glanced,
And a hurricane of pipers,
Belted, sworded, plumed, and all
In Cland * * * * * h's ruddy tartan.
Burst into the echoing hall,
Mighty men of calf and whisker—
Deep of thirst and strong of wind—
Frowning swift annihilation
On all merely human kind!
O! it *was* a sight to see them
Strut and storm across the floor,
Lilting "Lift the Cattle, Duncan,"
While a brace of gillies bore
In their wake a mighty DEER'S-HEAD,
Branching like a goodly tree—
Well I knew its gallant slayer!
Well I knew IT WAS FOR ME!
And I forward sprang to grasp it.
With a wild exultant scream;
But it dwindled—faded—vanished!
'Twas a dream! 'Twas all a dream!

* The characteristic description of "The Garb of Old Gaul" recently given by the correspondent of a Sheffield newspaper. NOEL PATON.
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SCHOOL LIFE AT ETON IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Like the boys at Wykeham's foundation, the Eton scholars rose early, being awakened at five in the morning by one of the præpostors, who thundered out *Surgite*. While dressing they chanted prayers, probably consisting of Latin psalms in alternate verses. Each boy had to make his own bed, and to sweep the dust from under it into the middle of the long chamber, whence it was removed by four juniors selected for the purpose by the præpostors. All then went down stairs two and two to wash, doubtless at the "Children's Pump" mentioned in the ancient books. There was no morning service for the boys in church as there was at Winchester; so, their ablutions ended, they proceeded at once to their respective places in the school-room. The usher came in at six, and kneeling at the upper end of the room, said prayers. While he was engaged in teaching the lower forms, one of the præpostors made a list of those who were late for prayers, while the *Præpostor Immundanorum* had to examine the faces and hands of his school-fellows in order to report any who appeared dirty to the head-master on his entry at 7 o'clock. Work of various kinds was carried on till after 9, when there was a short interval, probably for breakfast, as at Winchester, though Mallm makes no allusion to any such meal. At 10 o'clock one of the præpostors shouted *Ad preces consurgite*, to recall the boys to school, when, standing in order on either side of the room, they had to recite further prayers. Dinner was served at 11 o'clock, and the boys marched to the hall and back in double file. The work in school began again at mid-day and lasted continuously till three. The afternoon play time ended at four, and was followed by another hour of lessons. At five the boys again left the school in procession, apparently for supper. The duties of the master and usher were now ended for the day, as the work between six and eight was carried on under the superintendence of monitors chosen from among the members of the seventh form. There was a slight break at seven o'clock for another meal, which probably consisted only of a draught of beer and a slice of bread. At eight the boys went to bed chanting prayers. —*From a History of Eton College, by H. C. Maxwell Lyte, M. A.*

THE SPELLING-BEE MANIA IN ENGLAND.—Like Margate, we boast of a Hall by the Sea, which, on the eventful evening, was well filled. The list of competitors was long, and comprising, as it did, an admixture of gentle and simple, young and old of both sexes, promised to afford a capital evening's amusement—a promise fulfilled to the letter. The competitors were divided into two classes, with three prizes for each. The first consisted of youngsters, of ages from eight to fourteen years, and the other of competitors beyond the latter age. I may here remark that the committee—of which I was a humble member—had a long discussion as to what course should be adopted in the matter of reference—whether to use one dictionary as a standard, or allow a competitor to produce an authority for his or her spelling of any word disputed. My opinion was in favor of the latter; but as the many incongruities in the numberless dictionaries were pointed out, and the confusion which would result therefrom, "Nuttall" was decided upon as our standard. After a short explanatory address from our Rector, who was President and referee, the ordeal commenced with the first class, the words chosen being simple and suitable, but terrible posers for the more rustic of the competitors. The first to cause a hearty roar of laughter was a youthful aspirant of the female sex, who insisted upon adding an extra "l" to *girl*, while another, of the opposite sex, rivaled this by spelling *boy* "bor," (Suffolk vernacular.) Not to be outdone, a sharp-looking little urchin informed us that *dog* was spelled "dawg." Now a pretty, dark-eyed little girl was prostrated with *weeping*, and as there was a general titter through the room, she sought consolation in a gentle tear, which prompted the interrogater to give the word *tear*, which was correctly accomplished; but *tear*, to rend, was too much for the next. *Seas*, explained as referring to the ocean, was spelled "seize;" *chair*, as "cheer," *cheer* being next given as "chair," the speller being at once metaphorically sat upon by the audience. A little damsel hereupon put an "e" to *hook*, all eyes being upon her. Another was bowled out with *bowl*. *Skrewd* puzzled the wits of another. One particularly bright-orbed little angel, who had hitherto soared along in safety, had her wings clipped by spelling *angel*, "angle." Another was weeded out with *hoe*; and by the indignant look of another he evidently felt himself unhandsomely treated upon being ruled out through leaving out "d" in *handsome*, and stood up for his rights, asserting that he had seen it so spelled on the cabs in London. Many other amusing scenes occurred, causing the audience to be convulsed with laughter. The competitors were now considerably thinned, and the next round further reduced them to four, and, as there were three prizes, the excitement among them became intense. The first succeeded, with some hesitation, in getting over *gait*; the next, however, fell over *style*; but the remaining two were successful in marching off with *triumph* and *ease*. Two more rounds resulted in the first prize falling to a little lady, the second and third to ladies, and, amid cheers for the successful competitors, the first part concluded. After an interval of ten minutes, we proceeded with the second list of competitors, consisting of eight ladies and twenty-one gentlemen. The first to succumb was a gentleman, who improperly spelled *propagate* "propergate." The plural of *family* was too much for another, who simply added an "s." He left the platform a much sadder, but most decidedly a wiser, man. The next to follow his route was a lady, who left out an "i" in *traveller*. *Obstacle* could not be surmounted by a gentleman, and *caterwaul* was too much for the nerves of another. A lady's career was now cut short by curtailing *lengthened*. A young lady who had been most prompt was now transported to the regions below by beginning *transportation* "tara." Now followed a long spell of correct orthography—such words as *incapacity*, *uninformed*, *stimulate*, *incomparable*, *interrogate*, *rhubarb*, &c., meeting with but little difficulty; but a young lady demonstrated her fallibility with "infallibility," and one of the opposite sex looked ridiculous enough upon being ruled out with "ludicriously." *Inextinguishable* extinguished the chance of another, and it was quite clear from the hesitating manner in which a young fellow—who looked some "punkins," as our American friends express it—spelled *architectural*; if he had built his hopes on gaining a prize they would be cast down, as was ultimately the case, as he fell at *collapse*. A masculine of the marriageable age failed in *bachelor*, and a lady now committed self-destruction with *poignard*—her disappointment was broken. This was counterbalanced by two gentlemen quickly failing—one singeing his wings with *singleness*, giving it as "singelness," the other decapitated with *guillotine*. There were now left but five competitors, and one lady lost her chance by being more partial to "i" than "e" in *putrefy*. She was quickly followed by a competitor who stumbled over *precipice*. The fortunate ones now remaining were one lady and two gentlemen. One of the latter fell in the first round; and as the lady accomplished *bewitching* in the most fascinating manner, she was hailed as the winner of the first prize, amid a general clapping of hands and other demonstrations of satisfaction; the gentlemen, after another competition, receiving their well-earned second and third prizes. The prizes, consisting of books, were then awarded to the successful candidates in each class; and after the usual vote of thanks to the Rector for presiding, and mutual congratulations, our first spelling-bee was a thing of the past. Although but hastily organized, and many little *contretemps* occurring during the evening, yet, from the various expressions of approval from one and all, its success was undoubted, and fully repaid the time and trouble spent upon it. As a result, I may state that one old lady in the place is delighted with the institution, and says that her boy has improved since "wonderful." He always used to spell the cell-work of bees "wacks," but he always puts the "h" in now in its right place, after the "w."—*Once a Week.*

FRIENDSHIP.—Friendship cannot be confined to great minds; people have their distinct ideas of it: somebody to feel comfortable with, to rely upon, to be able to say what they like to you with a security of being understood; who will hear them, perhaps help them, is what they want. Thought is not a universal article of exchange—good-will and a sense of mutual fitness may refresh the soul at less cost, and help it toward that love to the brethren which Christianity requires. But friendship of this character breaks down if there is too much attempt to enforce its ideal claims and duties. People must be content to leave a great deal unexplained and unaccounted for, to submit to many seeming slights, to be quiet under a good deal for which temper demands apologies. Men cannot be compelled to friendship by a cocked pistol, says Sydney Smith. Nor must people ever use their wit at a crisis. Long-suffering and condoning are of the essence of all friendship. As Cowper says, "The warmest heart perhaps only feels by fits, and is often as insensible as the coldest." Nobody must wonder or take offense if he fall foul of one of these cold fits when he expected enthusiastic sympathy. But none of these precautionary rules are meant to apply to the grand ideal friendship—to such we look up, but do not presume to dictate; only of them one is disposed to say, as well fall out as sink into placid indifference; death is the only dissolution of the tie we can admit. Swift writes some forcible, strange, bitter things on the anguish that a friendship of this order can inflict: "I am of opinion that there is not a greater folly than to contract too great and intimate a friendship, which must always leave the survivor miserable." Again: "Believe me, that violent friendship is much more lasting, and as much engaging, as violent love. There is not a greater folly than entering into too strict and violent a friendship." This, however, is spoken of his friendship with Stella, written when he hears she is dying, and dares not return to Ireland: "I would not for the universe be present at such a trial as seeing her depart." This sounds like a miserable selfishness, but yet betrays a real horror of deep feeling. Swift's is a character on which one must not pronounce hastily.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ANECDOTES OF JULES JANIN.—Under the French Comedy is the most famous flower shop in Paris. It was kept for years by a Mme. Prévost, who was one of the best saleswomen of her generation. Her daughter still keeps it, and has inherited a considerable portion of Mme. Prévost's obliging temper, grace, politeness, and activity. A polite shop-keeper is now a rarity in Paris; they are very surly, and look as if they thought they were doing you an honor in waiting on you. Mme. Prévost died in 1838. Jules Janin wrote her obituary, and the article had great success. The vogue of the shop increased, and nothing was talked of in Paris but Mme. Prévost. The day after the article appeared a well-dressed man called on Jules Janin and said: "I am Mme. Prévost's son-in-law and successor. I am unable to express to you all the gratitude we feel to you for the honor you have done her; but I have come to ask you to accept a slight token of our gratitude—to beg you to allow us to send you a nosegay every week. Look upon it as a pledge of our gratitude." Six and thirty years have passed away since then, but Spring and Autumn, Summer and Winter, every week a nosegay was sent from that flower shop to Jules Janin. The last one of them was laid on his coffin. Janin detested poetry, and yet the dream of his last years was to translate Horace into French verse. He was very fond and very proud of his prose translation of Horace. Janin rarely made a bitter speech, but some are related of him. A lady and her son were breakfasting with him at Passy. The child, who was five or six years old, constantly cried for some delicacies which had, to tease him, been placed out of his reach. His mother and Mme. Janin made him do all sorts of tricks before they would give him anything. Janin looked on moodily for some minutes and then said: "Come, come, my lad, you are no longer a child; you show yourself to be a man, for you are degrading yourself to get your food." Janin hated the Second Empire. Some of his articles in the earlier days of the Second Empire were so offensive to the court that it was more than once considered whether he should not be exiled. Warning of the temper of the authorities was conveyed to him. He replied: "I do not fear exile. I shall be abroad in better company than I am here; for I shall find abroad mistertune and honor." Soon after Victor Hugo had published *Les Châtiments*, (which, as may readily be conceived, gave great offense to the Imperial Court,) Jules Janin wrote an article eulogizing Victor Hugo. His friends begged him not to publish it; the editor of *Journal des Débats* was almost afraid to let it appear. Janin answered all appeals made to him to withdraw it: "I will never be an apostate to my admirations." He was fond of instituting a comparison between the Second Empire and the close of Louis XV.'s reign, which led to the great Revolution. He predicted there would be terrible scenes after the fall of the Empire. La Commune vindicated his reputation as a prophet. In expressing his indignation with the higher classes of the Empire, he used to say: "Those young rascals hunt turkey-keepers on their fathers' estates to dress them up like Duchesses; and (which is still more deplorable) real Duchesses now take these ex-turkey-keepers for their models." The court was very desirous to win over Jules Janin, and one day sent M. De Sacy (the chief editor of *Journal des Débats*, who had been completely won over,) to persuade him to come out openly in favor of the Empire. Jules Janin had then in press *Les Oiseaux Bleus*. M. De Sacy said to him: "I wish you would dedicate that work to the Imperial Prince; if you will I will have you made officer of the Legion of Honor the day it is published." Jules Janin took up his pen and wrote on the fly-leaf of the proof-sheets, "Dedicated to the Comte de Paris," and handed it to M. De Sacy, who exclaimed, "What an incorrigible fellow you are!" Janin's last months were unhappy. As long as he was dramatic reporter of *Journal des Débats* his circle of courtiers were as obsequious and as attentive as ever. Actors and actresses went down to Passy to declaim their parts to the gouty old man; actors read their new pieces to him; managers begged a good word for this performer or for that play; but when he ceased to be dramatic reporter, when he became only Jules Janin, he shrunk into nothingness. In France a man is nobody unless he be something.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

AN ARMENIAN INTERIOR IN WINTER.—Let us take a peep into an Armenian interior on a December evening. Three months the snow has been in possession of mountain and valley; for more than four months more it will remain. Abroad it is light enough, though night has fallen, for the moon shines down in wonderful brightness upon the ice-bound earth. On the hill-slope various little unevennesses are discernible, jutting out from the snow like mushrooms. In one part the ground is cut away perpendicularly for a few feet, this is the front of the homestead, the body of which lies burrowed in the slope of the hill. When the house was made the floor was dug out some five feet underground, while the ceiling beams rose three or four feet above it; but all the dug-out soil was thrown about the roof and back and side walls, and thus the whole is now embedded in the hillock. The roof was neatly turfed over when the house was finished, so that in Summer the lambs and children play upon it, and not unfrequently, in the great heats, the family sleep there—"at the moon's inn." What look like mushrooms are in reality the broad-topped chimneys, on which the Summer storks build their nests. The homestead has but one entrance; a large front door which leads through a long dark passage to a second door that swings to after you, and is hung with a rough red-dyed sheep-skin. This door opens upon the entrance-hall, from whence you mount half a dozen steps to a raised platform, under which the house dogs are located. On two sides this platform is bounded by solid stone walls, from which are suspended saddles, guns, pistols, and one or two pictures representing the deeds of some Persian hero, and bought of Persian hawkers. On the other two sides an open wood-work fence divides the platform from a vast stable. Nearest the grating are fastened the favorite horses of the clan-chief; next are the donkeys, then the cows; sheep and chickens find places where they can. The breath of these animals materially contributes to the warmth of the house, which is at times almost like an oven, even in the coldest weather. A clear hot fire burns on the hearth; the fuel used is tezek, a preparation of cow-dung pressed into a substance resembling peat turf. By day the habitation is obscurely lighted through a small aperture in the roof glazed with oiled silk, and supplemented by a sort of funnel, the wide opening downward. Now, in the evening, the oil burning in a simple iron lamp over the hearth, affords a dim illumination.

This platform is the salomlik or hall of reception. It contains no chairs, but divans richly draped with Koordish stuffs; the floor is carpeted with tekeke, a kind of gray felt. To the right of the hearth sits the head of the family, a venerable old man, whose word is incontrovertible law to every member of his house. He is also Al Sakal, or "white beard" of the village, a dignity conferred on him by the unanimous voice of his neighbors, and constituting him intermediary in all transactions with Government. When important matters are at stake, he meets the elders of the surrounding hamlets, who, resolved into committee, form the Commune. This ancient usage bears witness to the essentially patriarchal and democratic basis of Armenian society. Our family party consists of three dozen persons, the representatives of four generations. The young married women come in and out from directing the preparations of the supper. Nothing is to be seen of their faces except their lustrous eyes, (Armenian eyes are famous for their brilliancy,) a tightly fitting veil inclosing the rest of their features. Without this covering they do not by any chance appear, even in the house; it is said they wear it also at night. One of them is a bride; her dress is rich and striking—a close-fitting bodice, fastening at the neck with silver clasps, full trousers of rose-colored silk gathered in at the ankles by a fillet of silver, the feet bare, a silver girdle of curious workmanship loosely encircling the waist, and a long padded garment open down the front which hangs from the shoulders. Poor little bride! She has not uttered a single word, save when alone with her husband, since she pronounced the marriage vow. She may not hope to do so till after the birth of her first-born child; then she will talk to her nursing, after a while to her mother-in-law, some time later she may converse with her own mother, and by and by, in a subdued whisper, with the young girls of the house. During the first year of her married life she may not go out of the house except twice to church. Her disciplinary education will not be complete for six years, after which she will enjoy comparative liberty, but never in her life must she open her lips to a person of the stronger sex not related to her. Turn from the silent little bride to that bevy of young girls, merry and playful as the kittens they are fondling—silky-haired snowballs, of a breed peculiar to the neighborhood of Van, their tails dyed pink with henna like the tail of the Shah's steed. The girls are laughing and chatting together without restraint—most probably about their love affairs, for they are free to dispose of their hands as they choose. And they may walk about unveiled, and show off their pretty faces and long raven plaits to the fullest advantage.—*Frazers Magazine.*

LITTLE BOBBY: A SKETCH IN PARIS.

"Well, Sir, I am glad to meet you here," said Mr. Armstead.

"Ha, ha! thanks, thanks, thanks very much, thanks," muttered Mr. Airey, in reply. Mr. Airey had but lately arrived in Paris from Bond street, Mr. Armstead from Beacon street. The Londoner had run against the Bostonian at the corner of the Rue de la Paix.

"Are you going my way?" asked Mr. Airey, lightly.

"I am at your service, Sir," said Mr. Armstead, with a courteous motion of the hand. As they moved along the broad pavement, the Englishman entertained his friend with a thousand remarks on men and things. Paris always loosed his tongue; for while he tasted with delight the gayety and sparkle of the place, he found at the same time much solid food for the moralist. When he was moralizing, he felt that he was doing his duty. And so, with sense gratified and conscience in repose, a pleasant sun above him, and a good listener by his side, the sprightly gentleman would comment for hours on the frivolity of the Parisians. When he had brought to an end a nimble discourse on the probable haunts and customs of a passing Petit-gras, he found that for the moment he was without another subject on which to dilate. So turning to his companion, like an amiable social Inquisitor, he asked, "Now, what do you find to do with yourself in Paris?"

Mr. Armstead, whose share in the conversation had consisted of occasional solemn bows of acknowledgment, now coughed, meditated for some moments, and then answered thoughtfully, "Well, I come down town and I walk around."

"But surely," cried the other, "for a man of your active habits—why, my dear Colonel Armstead, I—"

"Pardon me for interrupting you, but drop the Colonel, if *you* please."

Mr. Airey was vastly astonished. "I beg your pardon—I beg your pardon," he said, "but surely—why I always thought that you Americans were particularly fond of military titles."

"Well, Sir, we have had some pretty serious killing lately, and some of us don't take quite so humorous a view of the profession as we did when it was confined to Indians and Mexicans."

"But still it is the custom in England and everywhere for a man who has served to keep his title. And you, who were distinguished—you surprise me, you surprise me very much."

Mr. Armstead acknowledged the compliment by bending his head and slightly waving his right hand. After a pause, during which his companion watched him with much curiosity, he said, "It was found that there was a certain awkwardness in sending out your superior officer for a bag of nails or a 2-cent stamp."

Mr. Airey felt that like a second Columbus he had discovered a new America. This novel and interesting specimen must be drawn out, to be afterward described and commented upon at all his clubs. He assumed an insuating manner as he asked the leading question, "How do you like Paris?" Mr. Armstead took time to reply. "I like it," he said; "but I fear there is a little too much of the New-Englander in my composition."

"And a capital good thing too," observed the other encouragingly.

"The Pilgrim Fathers would not have appeared to advantage on the Boulevards."

"Certainly not. And yet your countrymen are, as a rule—are they not?—devoted to Paris. You know, of course, the saying, 'Good Americans when they die go to Paris,' eh?"

The Bostinian bowed gravely at the quotation. "Some like it," he said; and added profoundly, after a pause, "the American in Paris is too often a Parisian hampered by morality."

The Englishman would doubtless have commented at some length on this remark, but his eye was at the moment caught by something which would serve him even better for a text. Above a large window, which was modestly covered by muslin curtains, appeared the name and title of Madame Lalouette Ex Lère de M——. Over the name of the gentleman who had had the honor of employing Madame Lalouette, a piece of blank paper was carefully pasted. "Look!" cried Mr. Airey, in great excitement; "just look at the woman's ingenuity. She must have been threatened with legal proceedings, don't you see? So she sticks up that paper, which blots out the cause of offense, while it catches every eye and appeals to every imagination. 'Sophie, my child,' says one woman, 'of whom is this Madam Lalouette the Première?' 'For me I cannot conceive,' says the other; but Madame De Corsaye is sure to know.' So they rush off to a third lady, and the milliner is advertised all over Paris by a single square of blank paper. It is magnificent."

Here Mr. Airey paused for breath, and was straightway thrilled by the delightful consciousness of having been unusually brilliant.

"I know it," said Mr. Armstead; "M. Blank is an excruciating mystery to women, like the veiled prophet of Khorassan."

"Ha, ha! capital, capital! and, by Jove! she is a clever woman. Just look at that other door!"

"I have observed it," said the American. The large window of the ingenious *artiste* was draped with muslin, as if the mysteries of La Mode were sacred as those of the Bona Dea; but at one side of the window was placed a tall sheet of looking-glass, some two feet wide. While the two friends were gazing at the temple of fashion, the one bubbled over with remarks on the ingenuity of French women, the other watched them in silence as they passed that looking-glass. He remembered a method of snaring birds by like means, and smiled grimly. One lady just touched her bonnet in front, another her braids behind. One stopped and deliberately arranged the lace at the throat, another glanced hurriedly at the glass and then darted across the road a mute defiance of the observer. Even a bonnetless work-girl caught a look, as she slipped back to her work; and a large nurse, whose beauty was no more than health and amiability, shifted her small burden tenderly, while she laid some large fingers on the crisp border of her cap. The two gentlemen were still staring across the street, when a tiny brougham drove quickly up to the veiled window.

"Who is she? who can she be?" cried Mr. Airey, and added in a breath, "upon my word, remarkably pretty. One can see in a moment the French woman of the world—grace, elegance, wit."

"It is my wife," said Mr. Armstead drily. The Englishman was overwhelmed with confusion: "I beg your pardon—I beg your pardon; I had no idea, I—"

"Won't you allow me the pleasure of presenting you to Mrs. Armstead?"

"Thanks, thanks; delighted, I'm sure. But do you think we may go in—two men, you know?"

"I am not afraid for myself," said the Bostonian.

The front room of Madame Lalouette was tenanted only by gowns, erect upon wire frames. "Dress-extenders, eh?" said Mr. Airey. "Average women," observed Mr. Armstead; but there was a twinkle in his eye which softened the severity of his remark. From an inner apartment, which was seen though open folding-doors, came the rattle of two shrill French voices, one voluble in the language of the country, the other almost equally effective in a mixture of French and fantastic English. They were the voices of Madame Lalouette and of "Mees," so called in the establishment in recognition of her almost miraculous knowledge of our barbarous language. The double stream of persuasion, declamation, and exclamation was occasionally interrupted by a third voice, high but not loud, and with a very pleasant pronunciation of French. Evidently the lady was not yet satisfied, for her tone was a little pathetic. Mr. Airey hung back in alarm; but Mr. Armstead, courteously waving him forward, stalked through the open doors with the unruffled calm of a Red Indian. "Prudence," he said, "will you permit me to present to you my friend, Mr. Airey?"

"I am afraid, I really am awfully afraid that I am intruding here," said the polite Englishman.

"Why, no," said the lady, with a slight delay on each word to emphasize her negative; and she added, "you can help me to choose a Winter jacket. Do you like that?" and she pointed to a garment, which was floating up and down the room on a most elegant young person, who had risen in life by the remarkable fall in her back.

"Charming, charming! upon my word exceedingly pretty!"

"Which do you mean?" asked the lady, demurely. Mr. Airey was delighted. These little American women have so much self-possession and so much spirit. They are so friendly without being fast. His heart warmed to her, as it does to all pretty women. He enjoys their society, as he delights in Paris. In their presence he feels himself kindled to wit; when they are gone, he will moralize on them by the hour. He is ever ready "to break a comparison or two" on a charming lady. "It must be a strange life," he observed, lowering his voice, "this sweeping up and down and bending of the body under other people's jackets."

"My figure is my fortune," remarked Mr. Armstead, who was standing very upright by his wife, and staring at the gliding garment.

"Why, it must be delightful!" exclaimed Mrs. Armstead. "Only fancy being always sure to have on the very latest thing."

"Good gracious! how frivolous!" thought Mr. Airey.

"It is evident that I must go to my banker," said the lady's husband. "Shall I have the pleasure of your company, Sir, or do you remain among the jackets?"

The lady looked an invitation prettily.

"How charming!" thought Mr. Airey; and he said, "I think, if Mrs. Armstead will allow me, I will stop and put her into her carriage." The lady smiled, and her husband stalked off alone to

LAW REPORTS.

THEODORE THOMAS IN TROUBLE.

THE SUIT OF GEORGE H. KITCHEN—AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT.

The ills of theatrical and musical celebrities when summoned by process of the law to appear as suitors in the courts have just received a fresh illustration in the case of Theodore Thomas, the leader of the orchestra which travels under his name. It appears that a suit was begun against Mr. Thomas in the Superior Court by George H. Kitchen and others, in which judgment was had for the latter. Failing to satisfy their judgment by execution and levy, they obtained from the court an order for the examination of Mr. Thomas on supplementary proceedings, for the purpose of ascertaining what property he owned which they could seize upon. This order was granted at Special Term on Jan. 22, and called for Mr. Thomas' examination a week later. The plaintiffs allege that Mr. Thomas failed to respond, and left town without paying any attention to the mandate of the court. They ask that he be punished for contempt by attachment and be put in durance vile.

Mr. Thomas filed affidavits yesterday in opposition, in the Superior Court, Special Term, which put a very different face on the matters referred to. Mr. Thomas, in his own affidavit, sworn to yesterday, alleges that the order for his examination was served on him while he was engaged at Steinway Hall on the evening of Jan. 22; that he sent for his counsel on the following day and told the latter of the proceedings, asking him at the same time to appear for him on the appointed day in court, and and have the matter postponed in consequence of his (Mr. Thomas') engagements. Mr. Thomas said that it was understood that he was to have notice when his presence was necessary. His omission to attend was owing to the facts of his having engagements elsewhere throughout the country with the orchestral troupe of which he was the director. He went away accordingly and heard nothing further of the matter until March 24, when, as he was walking along the street in this City, an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt was delivered to him. He says he has had a fixed place of residence in this City for the past two years and has never had any desire to evade the process of any court. Samuel J. Glassey, the counsel for Mr. Thomas, also makes affidavit, in which he states that he appeared in court on Jan. 29, and that after stating the facts the matter was adjourned. He alleges further that he told the plaintiffs of the true state of affairs, and assured them that Mr. Thomas would appear whenever wanted. He also told them that by pushing matters to have Mr. Thomas punished for contempt they would do themselves no good, but injure the defendant.

THE COURTS FOR APRIL.

CROWDED CALENDARS AND NOTEWORTHY CASES—JAMES P. SINNOTT'S DILEMMA.

The various civil courts will open for the April Term to-morrow with crowded calendars. Three parts of the Supreme Court will be in session, besides Chambers, Special Term, and an adjourned March Term of Part I. Judge Barrett will preside at Chambers to-morrow, but on Tuesday will resume the trial of the Black Friday suit against Jay Gould and others. The General Term of the Supreme Court will not meet until the 15th inst., when a decision is expected in the rapid-transit matter. In the Superior Court there will be held a General Term, two Trial Terms, and Special Term. The case of Funcke and others against the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, which occupied in its trial the whole of the last month in Part I., will be given to the jury to-morrow by Judge Sat ford. The trial of a similar suit against the Orient Mutual Insurance Company will probably be begun immediately before Chief Justice Monell in Part I. of the court. Judge Sedgwick will preside in Part II., and Judge Speir will sit at Special Term. In the Court of Common Pleas the General Term will meet to-morrow, and hand down a number of decisions in various cases, among them being the adjudications in the libel suits of Charles B. Orvis against THE TIMES and Sun, in which appeals were taken from orders granting bills of particulars to the plaintiff. Chief Justice C. P. Daly will preside at the Equity Term of the court. Judge Robinson, in Part I., will go on with the retrial of the old case of O'Gorman against Kamak in which the plaintiff seeks to set aside conveyances of property made by him, as he alleges, while suffering from a fit of delirium tremens. Judges Van Brunt and C. P. Daly will preside respectively over Parts II. and III., trial terms of the court. In the Marine Court, Judges Alker, Sheridan, and Shea will preside over the respective parts. The interesting point in connection with this court is as to the upshot of the difficulty between James P. Sinnott, the Governor's appointee to the position made vacant by the death of Judge Spaulding, seems to have fallen into. It was stated yesterday that, though not assigned to duty, he would still attend to the ordinary business, requiring no assignment. In this way he can grant Chambers' motions and orders, and it is considered very probable that some unsuspecting defendant who had judgment entered against him will apply to Mr. Sinnott as one of the Judges of the Marine Court, for an order to set it aside, and should the application be granted, the whole question of the legality of the appointment of Mr. Sinnott will be raised, to the manifest advantage of the judgment debtor who may thus be enabled to stave off payment for several months. Mr. Sinnott, it is believed, will not be idle, but will eagerly take hold of any matter which gives promise of bringing with it an adjudication of his claim to be regarded as one of the justices of the Marine Court. At any rate it is deemed quite probable that the question will be raised within a very short time.

A RECEIVER WANTED FOR A RAILROAD.

Messrs. Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & McFarland have filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern Circuit of Virginia, for the appointment of Receivers of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company. The petition was sworn to before United States Commissioner Owen, in this City, and is in the suit of Francis Skiddy, William B. Duncan, and S. L. M. Barlow, Trustees, against the company. The plaintiffs, who are the petitioners in the present application, allege that they are informed and believe that all the bonds issued and negotiated by the company under the mortgage to them are held in England, and that the following have been appointed a committee to act in enforcing the mortgage security for the bonds, &c.: Capt. H. W. Tyler, of the London Board of Trade; James Christopher Gooden, C. Wilson Lauer, Henry Treadway, Robert Moncton, John Robertson, William Brown, Edward Conner, George Carkson, J. C. Hall, and Thomas Ritchie Grossie. These gentlemen, the petitioners claim, own $230,000 of the company's bonds in their own right, and have requested the petitioners to make the present application for the appointment, as Receivers of the road, of Charles L. Perkins, of this City, and Thomas Bocock, of Lynchburg, Va.

STREET OPENING ASSESSMENTS.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday confirmed the reports of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment in the opening of Avenue B from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-third street, and the East Side Parks, and in the opening of a diagonal street between Tenth avenue and the Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets. In the case of the opening of the diagonal street, the following figures are given:

Costs of proceeding	$4,449 38
Damages awarded	128,794 00
Total assessments	$133,243 38

Of this amount $66,311 38 is made a general City charge, and $66,932 is to be assessed on the property-owners along the line of the improvements.

The amounts in the cases of Avenue B and the East Side Parks are much larger. They comprise: Costs, $7,115 93; damages awarded, $255,119 84; making a total of $262,235 77. Of this latter amount $128,451 77 is imposed on the City, and $139,604 on the property-owners.

ALLEGED SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Two unknown men entered the tailoring establishment of Herman Abeling, No. 137 Ninth avenue on Wednesday, the 22d March, and one of them requested him to call upon a certain John L. Morris, at No. 312 West Twenty-third street, and fit that gentleman for a suit of clothes. The tailor went to the premises indicated, but finding no such person as Mr. Morris there, returned to find that during his absence, and while the store was in charge of John Sowmer, a roll of diagonal cloth had been carried away by the two unknown visitors. The tailor heard nothing of the thieves until summoned to identify two well-dressed men, one of whom had been arrested on Thursday by Officer Walsh, of the Ninth Precinct, while walking away with a roll of cloth valued at $45 which had been taken from the store of Charles Schmidt, No. 89 Greenwich avenue. Upon being arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, the prisoners gave their names, respectively, as John Williamson and John W. Meyers, and pleaded not guilty to both charges. They were committed in default of $3,000 bail each to answer in General Sessions.

NEW GOVERNMENT SUITS.

The following new suits have been brought in the United States District Court by the Government: Against John F. Wood, Timothy C. Kimball, and James E. Wood to recover $5,000 on the official bonds of the former as Acting Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy. Against Ellen Spaulding, Executrix of the estate of the late Alexander Spaulding, Chester A. Arthur, and Rufus F. Andrews to recover $1,300, and against Ellen Spaulding, Executrix, &c., Francis M. Bixby, Butler H. Bixby, Thomas B. Asten, Joseph A. Monheimer, and Thomas A. Banker, to recover $9,500, both suits upon the official bond of Alexander Spaulding, late Collector of Internal Revenue. All of these suits are brought to recover the amount of certain discrepancies in the settlement of accounts, and is brought in double the amount of such discrepancies, as is required by law.

COURT NOTES.

The fines collected in the Harlem Police Court during the month of March amounted to $330.

Ferdinand Hatog, the curb stone broker in Wall street, arrested on Friday for selling a "straddle" which he had procured from Mr. Russell Sage, was discharged by Justice Bixby at the Tombs yesterday, the case being one for civil not criminal process.

Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, arrested James Moore, on Broadway, on Thursday last, while in the act of assaulting an unknown man, with the intention of picking his pocket. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday the prisoner was committed to answer in default of $300 bail.

Anson Maltby, formerly special Receiver of the New York, Utica, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, was directed, by order of the Supreme Court yesterday, to surrender the books, vouchers, papers, &c., of the company to William H. Newman, the present Receiver, as soon as the latter pays him $500 for his services.

Joseph Wiecks, an ink manufacturer of West Hoboken, was arrested yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's Office, having been indicted by the Grand Jury for infringing on the trade mark of Thaddeus Davids & Co., stationers. Wiecks was brought to the District Attorney's office and committed to the Tombs.

By an order of Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, William A. Butler, the Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, was given permission to extend for five years the time of payment of notes amounting to $10,000, secured by a mortgage, which were given to the bank by Hugh Young. Young is at present in embarrassed circumstances, but is desirous of paying the obligations in full, with interest.

The examination of Shipping Commissioner C. C. Duncan, relative to his accounts, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Gutman. The question was finally raised whether Commissioner Duncan was entitled to retain his salary of $5,000 a year, paying the expenses of office out of the receipts, or whether he is required to pay all expenses out of this salary, and turn over to the Treasury all fees, &c., above $5,000. The examination was finally adjourned to allow of a reference of the question to Judge Johnson. It is stated that the annual expenses of the Shipping Commission in this City have amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars.

LAWRENCE REFUSES TO PLEAD.

After the conclusion of the regular business in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, United States District, Attorney Bliss moved that Charles L. Lawrence be called to the bar to plead to the indictment against him, and the call was made. Mr. Tracy said that the defendant declined to plead, and would submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court, on this indictment. Judge Benedict asked the defendant if he declined to plead, and he answered in the affirmative, a plea of not guilty was entered by order of the court. On motion of the District Attorney, the case was placed first on the calendar at the opening of the May term, the second Wednesday in May.

A SUIT ABOUT PATENT PILLS.

Suit was brought yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Equity branch, by Joseph Haydock against John F. Henry, Theodore Curran, Henry Bowen, and the Metropolitan Medicine Company to recover damages incident to the manufacture of Holloway's pills and ointments. The complaint is based upon an alleged assignment of copyright from Messrs. Holloway & Co., duly filed with the Librarian of Congress. A perpetual injunction, restraining the defendants from the further manufacture of these articles is prayed for, and as the sale is a large one the result will be of interest to the druggists. The defendants compose the firm of John T. Henry, Curran & Co. J. Wayland Cook appears as counsel for the plaintiff.

A POST OFFICE THIEF SENTENCED.

In the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch yesterday, before Judge Benedict, Morris Bissinsky, convicted of the robbery of a large number of letters from the collection boxes, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary. In the case of D. K. Olney Winter, the convicted Rondout Post Office clerk, a week's time was allowed his counsel, in which to present briefs on the motion for arrest of judgment. A similar motion was made in the case of William A. Fairchild, convicted of fraudulent registration. It will be argued next Friday in Brooklyn by his counsel, Col. Rowan, and District Attorney Foster, for the Government. The Court then adjourned until Saturday, April 15.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Whiteman vs. Green et al.; O'Brien vs. Green et al.; Jones vs. Green et al.; Boran vs. Horan; Prager vs. Berroin; French et al. vs. Ruger et al.; In the matter of Hall; Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.; Knight vs. Genet; Bank for Savings, &c. vs. Trenor et al.; In the matter of Larkin; In the matter of Newman; In the matter of Trimble.

Denied.—Fitzgibbons vs. The Mayor, &c.; Peyser vs. Schoening; People, &c., vs. Parker.

Palmer vs. Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company et al.—Granted; allowance, $750.

The Irving Savings Institution vs. Duke et al.—No rule to make allowance.

In the matter of Opening One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, a new street, and part of Tenth avenue.—Costs taxed.

In the matter of Cole.—Must be referred.

The Metropolitan Gas Light Company vs. The Mayor, &c.—Allowance of one per cent.

Littauer vs. Gulekman.—Motion denied.

Wood vs. Aldrich.—Order appointing temporary Receiver.

In the matter of C. W. Loverre.—Reference ordered.

Schloss vs. Marz.—Opinion.

In the matter of Robertson.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRQUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Nitsche vs. O'Neill et al.—Judgment signed.

Miner vs. Beekman et al.—Judgment signed.

Spofford vs. The Texas Land Company.—See memorandum.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. Klebisch.—Order settled.

By Judge Curtis.

Schloemert vs. Kappenberg, impleaded, &c.—Plaintiff's complaint discharged, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Same decision.

Dermott vs. McMullen.—Order canceling lis pendens.

Smith vs. Crow et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

The Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Motion denied, with leave to appellant to serve a new undertaking within five days. Proceedings stayed in meantime.

Schaalholtz vs. Brown.—Reference ordered.

Schuster vs. Schuster.—Affidavits insufficient.

Walker vs. Walker.—Motion dismissed, without costs to either party.

Rice vs. O'Reilly et al.—Ordered that plaintiff have judgment for return of property, &c.

Charin vs. Charin.—In an application for an order of reference in a divorce suit there should be proof of the service of the summons and complaint on the defendant, pursuant to rules 23, 24, and 27 of the General Rules of the Courts.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Robinson vs. Davenport.—Motion to vacate injunction granted.

Mateos vs. Nolan.—Motion denied; $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Garsede vs. Tuttle.—Order directing James E. Avery, third party, to pay over money, &c.

Donohue vs. Muzel.—Receiver appointed.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Darlin vs. Caldwell; Schlutter vs. Dusenburry; Russell vs. McKeaye; Flanigan vs. The Mayor; Loudon vs. Meiderhaur; Beckhaefer vs. Haber; Wells vs. Boyce.

Receivers Appointed.—Ennis vs. Brown; Pratt vs. Nicholl; Park, Jr., vs. Sledge.

Hauksworth vs. Minor.—Proceedings vacated.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 27th day March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL PERRY and CHARLES S. PERRY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a court or bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelv. o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN T. ROBSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE of the GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, on the 3D AV., CORNER OF 55TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Herman Uhl, Esq., Receiver,

3D AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 55TH ST.

The four-story Nova Scotia stone front building and lots situate on the south-westerly corner of 3d av. and 55th st., and formerly occupied by the German Up-town Savings Bank. The lots have a frontage of 49.7 feet on 3d av., and 95 feet on 55th st. Sale absolute, by order of the Receiver. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction On WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, By order S. H. Hurd, Esq., Receiver of the Third Avenue savings bank,

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, corner 26th st.

ALSO,

No. 969 FIFTH AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone house, 22x80x100 feet.

No. 36 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, basement, and sub-cellar, 21.6x55x75 feet.

No. 28 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

Nos. 7, 19, 21, 23, AND 25 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

All the above houses contain every modern improvement throughout.

No. 156 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two-story brick stable, 20x98.9 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Two lots, with two-story (mansard roof) frame house, 20x36. Each lot 25x100.11.

TARRYTOWN.—80 70-100 acres of land on Union Heights, at Tarrytown.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—Country-seat, half acre of land, and house, 36x40, 100 feet.

Permits to inspect houses and further information at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY, ABSOLUTELY, AND WITHOUT RESERVE, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, April 4, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of a gentleman about removing to Germany, superb improved and unimproved property, splendidly situated in the choicest location in Brooklyn and East New-York, as follows: Nos. 149 and 157 South Portland av., and the two-story and mansard frame and brick dwellings, all improvements, extra large lots; very convenient and desirable. May be examined daily from 2 to 4.

MORNINGSIDE LOTS, NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—Eighth av., east side, entire front below Montgomery and Carroll sts.; also, lots in rear on each street. Sixth av., east side—Entire front below President and Carroll sts., ten lots. Atlantic Avenue Boulevard, north side, commencing 100 feet east of Kingston av., thence east to within 200 feet of Albany avenue—Twenty lots. Atlantic Avenue Boulevard and St. Andrew's place, north-west corner—Three lots. Pacific st., south side, 245 feet west of Albany av.—Four lots. East New-York—William av. and Broadway south-east corner—Five lots.

Builders, speculators, and investors should attend this sale. Liberal terms will be made. Remember, every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. For maps apply to EDWARD EGOLF, No. 185 Montague st., and J. DAVENPORT & SON, corner of Fulton and Portland avs., Brooklyn; C. MEYER & CO., No. 37 Park row, and JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—TREMONT, TWENTY-FOURTH Ward, house, barn, thirteen lots, corner Washington av and marble st.; frontage over 500 feet; one block from depot; fifteen minutes from Grand Central Depot, via Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Route; choice property; splendid investment; perfect title; easy terms. Take 2:30 train for sale on the premises WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH AV.—JAS. M. MILLER WILL SELL AT auction, at 12 M. on TUESDAY, April 4, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of court, on foreclosure, the elegant four-story brown-stone house and lot, on 5th av., next to southerly corner of 80th st., opposite Central Park. Sale positive; chance for a bargain. For maps and information apply to OWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway.

WILLIAM KENNELLY WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable five-story brown-stone house, No. 215 Canal st., now rented on lease for three years at $2,600; large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be undated. "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH,
WILLIAM DOWD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
ERNEST CAYLUS,
Committee on Colored Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK: also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MOHAWK, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamer leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

GREAT BARGAINS.—ONE JULES JURGENSEN watch, stem-winder, $250; one Lange watch, stem-winder, $125; one American watch, stem-winder, $68; one fine ship's chronometer, $85, cost $300. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, and chains; some been worn; half price; warranted in every respect. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD WATCH OR A diamond ring at a bargain? Go to GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

SEWING-MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES AT A BARGAIN.—Singer improved, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs, Victor, Howe, and Remington. Bring the cash with you for they will be sold cheap. No. 527 3d av., store.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

100	5,789	5,814	5,920	5,947
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,069	5,110	5,537	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated for our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. WALL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, *Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.*

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IKE BAKER.

BOSTON, March 3, 1876.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, April 14, at 11 o'clock, to act upon a revision of the by-laws, more especially with reference to regulating the action of the Board of Directors in regard to leases and extensions, as indicated in the last annual report.

In order to give Eastern Stockholders who may be unable to attend the Chicago meeting an opportunity to discuss matters and give their votes or proxies understandingly, an informal meeting will be held at the Parker House, on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the board.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,

No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
South Pacific of Missouri.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.

Also, all kinds of investment securities.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company who desire to join the reorganization under the name of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, are hereby requested to send in their bonds, with the amount of the assessment, to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Holloway, Adams & Co., New-York, on or before the 20th day of April inst. Holders who do not join by that date will only be entitled to receive their pro rata proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the road.

L. P. MORTON,
HENRY MORGAN,
WILLIAM MERTENS, } Committee.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 297, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 485 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM T. ACY,
WILLIAM B. ALLISON, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND stockholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company of Illinois are requested to call on Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, attorneys for this company, at their office, No. 68 Wall st., in relation to co-operation of all interested parties for the readjustment of the affairs of the company.

JAMES F. SECOR, President.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1, prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM, COMMISSION Stock Brokers, No. 36 Broad st., New-York.—Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph line. Accounts solicited.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Great importance to eight per cent. bondholders and stockholders. Send address to S. WARD, Post Office Box No. 4,735.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFices to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

EX-Detective BELL, according to the latest testimony, appears as an unscrupulous adventurer, seeking personal notoriety by exaggerating his own importance and the importance of the work which was intrusted to him. But there is nothing save Gen. BABCOCK's general denial to disprove his assertion that he was employed by the President's Secretary and his friends either to steal or to ascertain the nature of the evidence possessed by the prosecution in the Babcock case. The more disreputable this man is shown to be, the less excuse there is for his appointment in the Interior Department, and for the services as spy upon the Government counsel in the Babcock trial, which he rendered while drawing pay as a Government clerk. District Attorney DYER says that BELL inquired after certain dispatches signed "B. Finch," or "Bullfinch"—probably the singing bird about which Gen. BABCOCK called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue when JOYCE and his pals were in trouble. That appears to confirm the impression that there was some evidence not brought out on the St. Louis trial which Gen. BABCOCK had reason to fear, and it affords a fresh reason for a further investigation into the charges against the ex-Secretary of the President. BELL is evidently a man more anxious to advertise himself than to tell the truth, but there is enough in his testimony to render it necessary to follow up some of the clues which he has indicated.

Nobody seems willing to admit being concerned in the intrigue between certain Republicans and Tammany Hall, whose purpose is to throw the Controller's office into the hands of Mayor WICKHAM in return for a mutually advantageous distribution of offices among the friends of the contracting parties. But it is impossible to understand the treatment given at Albany to certain measures necessary for the public interest, unless on the theory that such an intrigue exists. It may be that the recent meetings at Police Head-quarters and elsewhere between certain prominent politicians of both parties were of a perfectly harmless character, relating, say, to the oft-amended Police bill or some such detail of public business. There may have been no talk about a "slate" for Excise Commissioners, containing the names of some politicians of odorous reputation from both sides, and there may have been still less about the resolution of Tammany Hall and its Republican allies to get rid of Controller GREEN. But disinterested onlookers may be pardoned for assuming that conferences between trading politicians of both parties bode no good to the public interests. If such meetings are intended neither to influence legislation nor to make a dicker in regard to offices, the people will expect to see, in the course of this week, some very decided progress made with threatened bills at Albany, and will await the certainty of an Excise Board comprising the very best men who can be secured for the position.

If there be any Republicans in this City who seriously propose to fasten on their party the responsibility for making corrupt bargains with Tammany Hall, they may rest assured that they will get the full benefit of the political infamy which such a course involves. The time is past, if it ever existed, when Republican politicians can deliver any equivalent worth accepting in such a trade. They may succeed, though even that is doubtful, in inducing enough Republicans to vote in the Legislature with Tammany Democrats to insure the defeat of measures intended to save this City from falling again under the rule of thieves. But they cannot induce the honest and intelligent majority of the Republican Party to follow such leadership, or to support at the polls any cause which is identified with compromise in the interests of public plunder. Every one who attempts to drag the good name of the party down to such a level must sooner or later go the way of the political adventurers who have worn the Republican livery for corrupt ends, and who are being disgraced with a rapidity which is very encouraging to all honest men. In default of the restraints of conscience, the dictates of ordinary political shrewdness might teach men in public life that the present is a most inopportune time for repeating the disgraceful trading of six years ago. JOHN KELLY is, doubtless, a vast improvement on TWEED, but the system which he represents is as dangerous to the future of good government as was the old Tammany despotism whose place it aspires to occupy. Now that the legitimate consequences of such a system have received such disastrous illustration, it is still less excusable to make bargains with it than it was in 1870.

Remembering the services rendered by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS when Special Commissioner of the Revenue, one must look with regret upon the part he has consented to play in the present Connecticut campaign. With an unconcealed aversion to parties, he has accepted a strictly party nomination. With no liking for the Democratic Party, he consents to fight its battle against a Republican candidate, whose success, he publicly declares, would give the Third District "a representative worthy of all respect." The more he explains the more anomalous his position becomes. He asserts that in his opinion "honest money" is "the thing of first importance which the country needs." To give effect to his opinion he allies himself with a party which retains in its ranks nine out of ten of the inflationists and repudiators all over the country, and which, with a working majority in the House of Representatives, has done what it could to impede resumption, but not a single thing to hasten it. No man knows better than he how much the Republican Party, since the war, has done to reduce taxation, or how heartily the best intellects in the party are prepared to aid in tariff reform; yet he casts in his lot with the Democracy, who are as divided as the Republicans upon the subject, and who are making fiscal and all other amendment subordinate to the partisan use of investigating committees. He arraigns Republicans of the day when the THAD. STEVENSES dominated, for withholding support from SUMNER and SCHURZ, and joins the Democrats, who never had a kind word for SUMNER until he was dead, and who banished SCHURZ from the Senate Chamber the moment they got the chance.

Much zeal hath made some of the Democratic investigators mad. The way in which two or three committees start in pursuit of the same prey, with two searching for scent after the third has ascertained that none is to be found, was set forth in one of our Washington dispatches yesterday. Even so grave a body as the House Committee on the Judiciary has been caught in the same dilemma. The memorable Pierrepont letter, written about the time of the Babcock trial, was up to a certain point a fair subject of inquiry. Its evident tendency to discourage witnesses who, being accomplices in a conspiracy, were willing to testify against their confederates, rendered it a blunder of such magnitude that there were good reasons for ascertaining whether the Attorney General was himself responsible for it or whether he wrote it under the direction of a superior. The committee, however, addressed themselves to the law, the logic, and the expediency of the position assumed in the letter, and with a conclusive force that would be admirable if the mistake perpetrated by the Attorney General were persisted in prejudicially to the course of justice. It is now understood that the Attorney General, soon after the acquittal of BABCOCK, quietly revoked the mischievous missive—so confessing his repentance and doing what he could to atone for the error of judgment into which he had fallen. In view of this fact, the solemn call of the committee for the immediate revocation of the letter sounds rather funnily. Mr. LORD must feel that a good deal of excellent thunder has been wasted.

The obliquity of Mr. SCHENCK's moral vision is remarkable. As matters appear to him, everything not actually criminal is allowable in speculations, if it only yield money. He cannot see that there was any impropriety in arranging with Mr. PARK a guarantee of two per cent. a month on his Emma stock without the knowledge of his co-Directors or of the public to whom his name was offered as a pledge of good faith. In answer to a question upon this point, he tells the House Committee "that this arrangement was of no concern to the Directors. PARK wanted to do a liberal thing for him," he added, "and he wanted to secure a good bargain." Mr. SCHENCK's experience ought to have taught him that persons like Mr. PARK are too keen in money-making to do "liberal things" except with the expectation of an equivalent. He should have known, moreover, that he owed whatever influence he possessed in London to the fact that he was sent there to represent the honor and interests of his country—not to "secure good bargains" for himself. Considerations of this sort are suggested at every turn in his evidence. Never, even by accident, however, does he appear to comprehend their significance, or the influence they exert in shaping the popular judgment on his connection with the vendors and manipulators of the Emma property. In this respect Mr. SCHENCK closely resembles one of his defunct Ohio adversaries—Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

THE EQUITIES OF EXTRADITION.

The decision of Judge BENEDICT in the Lawrence extradition case simply reaffirms a principle which the same Judge had laid down in the Caldwell case, and the legal soundness of which was virtually admitted by the law officers of the British Government in a case which arose out of our civil war.

CALDWELL was a resident in Canada who had been arrested there and surrendered, under extradition proceedings, on a charge of forgery. He was indicted for bribing an officer of the United States, and his counsel raised the question of good faith in the extradition as a bar to the prosecution. Judge BENEDICT overruled the demurrer on the ground that the question of good faith could only exist as between the Governments of the two countries, and could in no way be brought within the jurisdiction of the courts. He held that the fact that the prisoner had been delivered under a warrant of extradition for forgery gave him no legal exemption from prosecution for other crimes which he might have committed.

In the other case to which we have referred, a man named BURLEY, who claimed to be an agent of the Confederacy, and with Canada as his base of operations, committed robbery on board the *Philo Parsons* steamer, on Lake Erie. His extradition was demanded by the United States from Canada, and he pleaded in justification that the act was belligerent in the service of the Confederate States. He was, however, unable to show any commission for doing the act, though the Government of the Confederacy subsequently adopted it, and the Canadian authorities surrendered him. An Ohio jury before whom he was tried disagreed, and he was discharged. In the interval it had been suggested that the United States contemplated his trial for piracy, and in anticipation of this possible proceeding the English law officers were required to report as to its legality. Their opinion was, in effect, that if the prisoner were put *bona fide* upon his trial in respect of the offense for which he was given up, there was "nothing to prevent his being subsequently tried for another offense, either antecedently committed or not." Thus, in England, prior to the passage of the act of 1870, the question of good faith was regarded as operating exclusively between the two Governments, and as in no manner affecting legal obligations, either as regards the delivery under extradition or the jurisdiction of the courts.

Chief Justice CHURCH, in General Term of the Supreme Court, in disposing of an appeal which raised the issue whether an extradited person can be detained by arrest upon civil process, showed that the settled practice of the French courts had been in conformity with this rule. On one occasion, indeed, a decree recited that as a matter of principle an accused person should be tried only for the offense for which he was surrendered, except with his express consent; but the Minister of Justice intervened, insisting that this aspect of the matter concerned the Government alone, not the courts. The Court of Cassation adopted the Minister's view, which has since uniformly prevailed.

As a matter of equity much might be said in favor of the principle embodied in the British act of 1870. Chief Justice CHURCH, while denying the legal soundness of the position which had been taken in behalf of an extradited person, said he regarded it "as eminently just as a principle." And again he spoke of "the justice and fairness in the abstract of the principle," which is understood to be at the bottom of the delay in the surrender of WINSLOW. We see it in force as an obstacle to tricks or devices whereby debtors might be brought within reach of Sheriffs' processes, and as a mere principle its justice seems tolerably clear. But the extradition of criminals is not a right acquired under the law of nations, nor is it contingent upon international courtesy and friendship. It is the result of treaty arrangements, and must therefore be governed wholly by treaty stipulations. Neither party to the treaty can evade, or by subsequent legislation impair, the obligations created by it. One Government may demand the surrender, subject to certain forms, of an absconding criminal who comes within the scope of the treaty, and the other Government is bound to deliver him up without reference to any conditions affecting his subsequent trial. Good faith is, of course, implied as between the Governments, but the possible effects of the surrender upon the extradited person cannot come within the consideration of the Government surrendering him unless this phase of the question be specifically provided for in the treaty which regulates the whole affair. To suppose that one country may by separate and subsequent legislation create legal rights and obligations whose effect is to circumscribe rights conferred by treaty, and to impose conditions which the other country embraced in the treaty is neither willing nor able to concede, is to disregard everything that gives vitality and value to treaty arrangements. The mere fact that the British "Extradition act of 1870" was passed to give effect to the provision of law which the London authorities now uphold is proof that the principle involved is not even impliedly recognized in the existing treaty. It is the product of an act of Parliament whose requirements this country cannot acknowledge, and the enforcement of which by the British Government will justify the abrogation of the treaty by the United States.

The general question of extradition requires attention, and the enlargement of the scope of the present treaty is called for in the interest of both countries. The negotiation of a more comprehensive treaty will be the proper occasion for discussing practically the equities of extradition. Meanwhile, the position which the British Government is said to have assumed is too clearly a case of national bad faith to be recognized by our Government in any way.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL AND PUBLIC LIFE.

To a foreign or distant observer, this country, in its present moral condition, must present a singular and almost unexplainable aspect. On the one side, each new investigation lays bare some novel machinery, either of fraud or of low and dishonorable methods of earning a living among men of apparently fair position. There seems to be a large and lucrative profession of jobbery, where the rewards, though not exactly illegal, are such as honest men would feel were stained with dishonor. Men and women of education and a certain rank in society take part in these gains, and legislators are more than suspected of deriving rich profit from them. Below these again, is the great army of peculators, bribers, and public rogues. On the other hand, through the villages and small towns, and even some of the large cities, of the country there seems passing a wave of deep and pure moral and religious feeling. Men of notoriously impure lives are reformed; others, long indifferent and selfish, are seen interesting themselves in the most unselfish ends; thousands of youth are beginning their career with a generous and pure aim; men and women are enrolling themselves by hundreds in those religious organizations who profess to aim above all at "things noble and of good report;" thousands feel themselves inspired with a new hope and new principle of life, and have taken on themselves the name of Him who is the embodiment of the highest human virtues, and whose service, if it means anything, means integrity, virtue, honor, and purity. Thousands more are disturbed from their selfish habits and old vices, and, though not coming forth to pledge themselves to a new course of life, are resolved to abandon careers of peculation, dishonesty, and greed, in view of the coming "judgment."

To an observer, it sometimes seems as if one generation were to come to an end in its corruption and rottenness, and another were to appear with fresher aims and more honorable purposes and a higher morality. But reflection soon shows that all parts of American life are one, and that young and old, country and city, are alike involved in this decay of honor and public integrity. One thing, however, can be said in extenuation of the character of the nation at large, and that is, that owing to the peculiar nature of our civil service and the complication of our internal politics, a distinct class, composed by no means of our best men, have got hold of office and government and most of the departments of public life. The best brains for organization cannot afford now to accept office under Government, and men of the highest character will not take places whose tenure is so uncertain and whose reward is so often abuse and calumny. Civil life is full of men managing interests almost as vast and complicated as those of Government, who receive six or ten times the compensation of public officials, and whose position is secured to them for many years. These men are safe from temptation, and they are of that peculiar calibre that one can surely say that no pecuniary inducement to dishonor could reach them. Every one knows plenty of such. Then beneath them, in private life, are hosts of honest and God-fearing men, carrying on every branch of business, whom we all know might be intrusted with untold sums or the highest trusts. It is true that such men have been strengthened by long lives secured from extreme temptation by fair compensation and by the respect of the virtuous. They have become set in ways of honesty.

But such ought to be the condition of our public servants. It is evidently the height of impolicy to place one set of men in positions of great responsibility and much temptation, and give them meagre salaries and a sense of entire insecurity, while another, in private life, enjoy far better support and more secure positions. The drift to the former class of places will inevitably be of the weak and improvident and temptable. The odor of corruption which now ascends from Washington, we believe to be especially the odor of a decaying civil service. Till we have a permanent and fairly-paid set of public servants, we shall not have the highest integrity or official honor. The temptations to indulgence in modern life are so strong, and the sense of honor among public men has become so weakened, that as long as the civil service is as it is, so long shall we have peculators, jobbers, official sharpers, and public thieves. When the holding of office becomes like any other well-conducted business, then we shall see as honest men in a Government bureau as in a railroad office. The religious reform passing over the nation, will, we believe, stem the tide of greed and peculation. But it will be only temporary. For a time the dishonest will become honest, and "the fearful looking for of judgment," will alarm even the most hardened plunderers of the public. A nobler class of young men will come forward to take part in public life. But if the conditions of the civil service remain as they were, these young men and all others of like purposes will inevitably drift away from public life to private business. The offices will be held, as before, by the weak, the improvident, and the inferior. The greedy and the corrupt will manage our public organization. The least able and the most exposed to temptation will be in our official places. We shall see the same scenes and be disgraced by the same dishonor. Not even a revival of pure religion can cure the evils of Washington, but only a revival of the civil service. With a better service, the genuine forces of religion may combine to accomplish a needed and radical reformation.

THE RECENT STORMS.

The exceptional meteorological phenomena which have marked the past Winter and present Spring, both on this continent and in Europe, have probably set the chiefs of the Signal Service Department to investigating as far as possible the causes of them. It would be interesting to know if the furious rain-storms which caused such wide-spread damage and ruin in Europe, and now, with resistless violence, have descended on us can be referred to a common origin. The Winter was mild here, and a rainy Spring was anticipated; but in some parts of Europe, where the storms have been most violent, the Winter was more severe than usual. Nearly all the great rivers of Europe were swollen by the incessant rains to heights almost unknown before. The Meuse and the Rhine, the Danube and the Seine, the Elbe and the Vistula, each overflowed its banks and did immense damage; while a hurricane swept over the northern part of the Continent, leaving a wide track of ruin and causing the death of many people. The environs of Paris and parts of the city itself were laid under water, while some of the splendid bridges crossing the river there were rendered unsafe for travel; at Cologne, the overflow of the Rhine inundated all the lower part of the town, and swept away numbers of houses all along the banks; Bois-le-Duc, situated at the junction of two affluents of the Meuse, suffered severely from the floods, six thousand persons being made homeless; the damage done along the line of the Danube was even greater, Buda-Pesth being submerged, buildings swept away, and a large number of people drowned or crushed by the falling walls. The Elbe burst the dikes near Magdeburg, Kolbe, and Wittenberg, and inundated a wide tract of fertile country; the Vistula rose and overflowed its banks for miles, the town of Pless suffering much damage. More or less loss of life and property occurred along the great water courses over all the Continent, and the British Isles had their share of loss from the same causes.

By the time the reports of these disasters had reached our shores the storms were upon us, and a glance at the telegrams from the various sections threatened by flood and freshet shows that nearly every large stream on the Atlantic slope has been swollen to nearly danger point. The Mississippi is slowly rising to this height, and floods worse than those of last year are anticipated. The St. Croix River in Canada has risen, mills and dams along its course have been swept away or seriously damaged; though as yet there is no dangerous rise of the St. Lawrence reported. The streams in Maine are greatly swollen: the Kennebec has risen, and a freshet is regarded as almost sure to come, but no great damage has been done at present. The Hudson is higher than it has been for some years, and at Newburg the water rose to a height never before known there. Great loss to shipping and boats is reported along the line of the river, and much damage from land-slides, consequent on the heavy rains; but the greatest loss appears to have been caused by the fury of the winds. The Delaware and Susquehanna are also rising, and Port Jervis has suffered a little, as usual.

The section which has been visited most heavily is that part of New-England comprised in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire. The damage done here, by the sweeping away of mills, dams, reservoirs, and bridges, is calculated by millions. A list of the estimated losses would fill a column or more. In this well-watered and hilly region the innumerable streams are made to minister to human industry and convenience in every conceivable way. The waters are dammed and stored in ponds and reservoirs; every fall is made to turn the mill-wheel; and every stream is a source of wealth to hundreds and thousands of people. No stream flows unobstructed to its outlet, but reaches it after passing through a hundred artificial obstructions; and when nature gets the upper hand, and the dam or the walls of the reservoir give way before the tremendous pressure of the flood, the waters rush through valleys crowded with an industrious population, and a Mill River disaster occurs, or a town is flooded, as Worcester was, by the reservoir from which it draws its water supply. All that science can do to utilize what nature has given has been done, but so long as the work stops short of giving full protection against these dammed-up streams, every stormy Spring will have its record of losses and disasters by floods and freshets.

SOCIAL CHANGES.

The changes which have taken place in American households during the past half century are strongly marked. To a thoughtful person, no more striking evidence of these could be found than in two features which have lately been noticed in the columns of THE TIMES. A voluminous correspondence from two unhappily adverse interests has shown us something of the present relations between mistresses and servants. The unstudied and unconsciously suggestive contributions to the "household column" of this paper have given us another view into one phase of domestic life. Both exhibit a radical difference between the old and the new manners; but a difference which does not always tell against the latter. It is undoubtedly true that there is less domesticity than in former years; that the hot-air register is a poor substitute for the fireside, and that the city club and the country lyceum and debating society would seem very much like inventions of the enemy to those of our ancestors who were ignorant of friction matches and sewing-machines. It is useless to inquire whether the modifications which modern life has effected in the household are for the worse or for the better. They must be accepted. The error lies in continually deploring these changes as unmixed evils and signs of decadence. When WILLIAM COBBETT first saw his wife that was to be, she was rinsing out a washtub, while she stood barefooted on the snow. And she was not an unusual woman for those days. Later than COBBETT's time, it was the fashion of a semi-religious class of fortune-tellers to turn to the last chapter of the Book of Proverbs, where the words that King LEMUEL's mother taught him gave the description of a virtuous woman. New-England girls, "thumbing" that chapter, after the tenth verse, found for each other such descriptions as this: "She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens." It is not too much to say that many of the matrons of the early days of the Republic, North and South, were ambitious to deserve the encomium of "her price is far above rubies," rather than the compliments of those who admire grace, wit, beauty, and fair apparel.

In that remarkable book of SYLVESTER JUDD, *Margaret*, which EMERSON is said to have recommended to CARLYE as purely and nobly American, are given some of the most striking pictures of primitive American domestic life to be found in fiction. To be sure, there is much of poverty and sordidness in the early career of the heroine, who is a sort of undeveloped Margaret Fuller; but the simple annals of one family, at least, serve to illustrate the state of society which existed in early post-colonial times. The reader must needs contrast the bareness, yet picturesqueness, of that early life with the luxury and profusion of these days. Some will compare the old and the new with a shudder for our poor ancestors; more will lament the deterioration of the age. The homely virtues, self-denying labors, and simple pleasures of our forefathers seem heroic when brought in sharp contrast with the luxury, softness, and artificial life of modern times. The matron of 1876 no more "layeth her hands to the spindle and her hands to the distaff." If she does not give her days to the "diet kitchen" and her nights to HUXLEY and DARWIN, she writes letters for the household column of THE TIMES, patronizes an infant asylum ball, or runs a sewing-machine.

But to read the jeremiads upon the subject, one would suppose that such a change in domestic manners was an evidence of decay. And people who recall the grand, and almost Spartan, simplicity of the early days of the Republic, as spread on the pages of Mrs. JOHN ADAMS' letters, written from Washington, shake their heads sadly when they think of Mrs. BELKNAP and her costly gewgaws. It is not true that all the virtues have gone out with the spinning-wheel and the fireside loom. But it is true that our people live too much in public, and that there is less domesticity now than formerly. We should, however, consider that the institutions of an earlier age are really obsolete, and their revival would be an absurd anachronism. In the memory of people now living, it was the custom of the country that housewives should card, spin, and weave their own wool and flax. The children and the grown folks were dressed in home-spun cloth. The bride went to her joyful husband with a great store of linen, prepared by her own hands while she was a "spinster" in her mother's house; she "hired out" in the families of the neighbors to earn money to add to her dowry, and her stalwart spouse wrought out his time at the plow, loom, anvil, or bench of some substantial citizen. He served seven years, as JACOB served for RACHEL, and "thought the years not long for the love he had to her." The hired men and maids sat at table with their masters and mistresses. The matrons wrought in the midst of their hand-maidens, just as PENELOPE did in the midst of her women. The sturdy children waded through the snow two or three miles to the district school. They were soundly whipped with a birchen rod when they were stupid or unruly, and the boys followed the plow as soon as they were out of pinafores. In city and in country the greatest wealth procured no such luxury and convenience as that enjoyed by the middle class of to-day. The finest acquisitions, compared with what is now needful for common comfort, would seem poor and mean.

In a few secluded homes, in New-England and New-York, one may discover some remnants of the older social era. But the spirit of change has fairly dispossessed nearly all the distinctive features of old-time domestic life. It is a waste of time to lament the changes. It is idle to propose a revival of the domestic distaff and spindle. Factory-made fabrics are better and cheaper than the painfully-wrought domestic web. Why should the housewife make her own bread, when she can buy better and cheaper of the baker? Why break her back and scarify her fingers, when a sewing-machine does a year's work in a few days? And especially, why should she wear a straight, plain gown when the labor-saving machine gives her frills, tucks, and furbelows for next to nothing? The gang-plow, mower, reaper, and a multitude of mechanical contrivances of the farmer have changed his life and thought no less than these other things have changed the manner of life within doors. And with these silent revolutions have come the changes in the relations of classes in society. It is too early to say whether they are for better or for worse. They have come, and they are inevitable. Man has sought out many inventions; some of these may return to plague the inventor. It is too late to break up the machinery and go back to the beginning of things.

LITERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

If we are celebrating this year our political emancipation from England, would it not be profitable to ask ourselves in what relation we stand to the chief motherland in other respects—in literature, for instance? For political separation is only the outward and most external sign of a complete cutting loose from such men and ideas as we have found wanting. In its train comes, or ought to come, an equal emancipation in literature, from just so much as is useless or insufficient to our needs. The fact, however, is that our literary men have looked either openly or covertly across the Atlantic, and sought in the pages of English writers the inspiration that all literature must draw from some direction. This was well for a time, was inevitable, and, so far from being a tendency to be protested against in the violent manner formerly used by NEAL DOW, was, in the main, right.

The makers of English literature itself have got their strength from two sources: one within, being the material lying at hand in their own land and among their own countrymen; the other, without, being the literature of foreign countries. SWINBURNE is to-day an example of the latter class—a man who gets his inspiration and material chiefly from abroad. TENNYSON is more thoroughly British. CHAUCER in his day, and his successor SKELTON, were thoroughly of the soil, racy. Now the American writer, to be on a level of equal chances with an Englishman, must not only open his eyes to the material lying ready for him in America, but must have foreign resources as free to him as his literary cousin, and then the American literature, over which the faint-hearted wag dismal heads, may become more apparent.

The step from a provincial leaning on English models to a state of mental independence may be said to have been already taken; and no surer sign can be found than in the evidences, to one who will look carefully, of a reflex action of American ideas and methods upon some writers in England. Not that they will acknowledge it, or, indeed, that they see it themselves, but the fact remains. It may appear at first in a lowly and despised direction, but in this world lowly and despised things have a strange fashion of coming to the front. Nor need it be feared that literary emancipation from English traditions and a reaction of American thought on England are undesirable. Anything which breaks still more the crumbling walls of British insularity will be welcomed by all liberal-minded speakers of the English tongue, and the fact that we have always been more receptive than England of foreign thought makes of Americans the natural mediums.

This, then, is the literary lesson of the Centennial. The United States has tried its raw youthfulness in the great war against one of the most crying plagues, slavery, and is now coming to man's estate. There are battles at hand and battles in the immediate future, but with good heart it will give the deathblow to thieves as it did to slave-drivers. It has taken up into its communities men of all races, besides the English—Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Irishmen, and Welsh leaven the heavy mass which HEPWORTH DIXON has christened Greater Britain, and the hopes of good results from such a mixture seem not entirely unfounded. On the one hand, Americans awake to find that much of the wonderful literary harvest of our English cousins is simply the result of a leisurely imbibing of foreign or non-English ideas, and therefore within reach of the widening circle of readers of foreign tongues; on the other, they are amazed at the incredible richness of material lying about them. It might be said that its very abundance is a hindrance to a choice. American writers generally err by trying to include too much; but the hand that writes from a fertile brain, and one that has taken time to be skilled, must only feel embarrassed at the quantity of subjects offering themselves.

The Russian writer TURGENIEF struck a chord in one of his works when he says of a fruitless, highly educated character: "*The difficulty is that he does not know Russia.*" Now, Russia stands to Europe in much the same position as the United States does, and TURGENIEF might have written that sentence for more than one American writer who has promise but no achievement. American writers too often *do not know America.* If you live in Rome you may know what Romans do or have done, and write about them, but that is not being an English or American writer. Only a citizen in full standing, with friends and relations on the spot of his birth, and with a heart thoroughly in sympathy with his struggling nation, can really be a writer of America. Let us hope the day for nervous self-glorification and bombast is forever gone, but let no man hurry into the other extreme, and, like those Americans abroad who gain the scorn of men of all nations, fall to abusing their country because they have not patience and humility enough to study it.

By political emancipation we forced England to give us a seat beside her among the nations of the world; by literary emancipation, a normal tendency which has been growing steadily, and will become more and more pronounced hereafter, we must force literary England, also, to acknowledge us. Far from being really a rivalry, it is a healthy condition for both countries to have something to interchange in the highest branch of national trade—ideas. It is only necessary for Americans to consider England as another State—another Massachusetts—the best producer so far, if you will, but merely one in the great fraternity of English-speaking peoples; it is only necessary for them to do that, and to study their own country.

AN IMAGINARY CASE OF EXTORTION.

The last number of the *Nation* aptly illustrates the method by which a petty misrepresentation is developed into a grand one. We invite close attention to the following extracts. The first is from a speech of Mr. Hewitt, made in the House of Representatives March 16, on the bill providing for the issue of silver coin:

"At the date of the passage of the Resumption act, *and for some months thereafter, the price of fine silver in London averaged 58.99 pence, practically 57 pence per ounce.* But meanwhile the Big Bonanza began to pour into the markets of the world its marvelous product of silver. I have no doubt that the promoters of the Resumption act knew perfectly well what was going to happen, and thought it would not be a bad thing if they could get a cash market for $40,000,000 of their product, and especially for a goodly pile of it before the general market was affected by the enormous yield of silver. Mark how careful the act is to instruct the Secretary to proceed to coin the silver as rapidly as possible, and yet how indifferent it is as to the cost or loss of the coins. In fact it would seem as if the Bonanza party better that they should not be paid out at all. The very best thing that could happen to them would be to transfer the bullion from their mines to the United States mints and let it lie there. This would be a sale of the mine, better than the Emma operation, without any 'corner coming home to roost.' Well, it appears by the report of the Director of the Mint that these Bonanza gentlemen were pretty successful in getting rid of their silver before it fell in value. *He purchased $12,658,054 68 up to the 1st of October last, at an average of 111.4 cents per ounce, which is the equivalent, as near as may be, of 58.9 pence per ounce in London.* The price last week in London is 58⅜ pence per ounce, a fall of nearly 4 pence per ounce, which, on the quantity purchased to Oct. 1, makes a difference of nearly $1,000,000, and including that since purchased, of over $1,000,000 out of the Treasury into the pockets of the 'Big Bonanza' party. No wonder that the Secretary was directed to hurry up with the coinage, while no one was found to hurry up the issue of the coins."

Upon the above there are three remarks to make: 1, That according to Mr. Hewitt's own admission the Government purchased up to the 1st of October at the equivalent of fifty-six and one-half pence, at London, when the actual price in that market "for some months" after the passage of the law of Jan. 14, 1875, averaged fifty-seven pence; 2, that the owners of the Bonanza foresaw a fall of ten per cent. in the gold price of silver is vastly improbable, so great a fall in silver in so short a time having never happened before; and, 3, that the deduction that the Bonanza Company made an unfair gain of $1,000,000 at the expense of the Government is consequently entirely unsupported. The Treasury appears to have paid about the market value at the time its purchases were made. It is ridiculous to say that it ought to have bought silver a year ago for its price to-day. Mr. Hewitt would certainly entertain a very hearty contempt for any one who should try to trade with him after that fashion.

Let us now turn to the columns of the *Nation* and see what shape Mr. Hewitt's suggestions assume there:

"At this writing it seems likely that the assault of the silver miners on the United States Treasury will be deprived of a considerable portion of its mischief by an amendment to the bill before the House giving the Government the seigniorage—or, in other words, the difference between the value in legal tenders of the bar silver and the silver token money issued in exchange for it. In this way the silver men would only be able to obtain for their wares the exact market price of the day, while the Government would get the price as fixed by the legal relation of coined silver to coined gold—the difference between the two being at present about three per cent. The silver men have, on the other hand, been pocketing this difference themselves by compelling the Treasury, under the Resumption act of last year, to buy their bars above the market rate. It had, up to the 1st of October last, bought nearly $13,000,000, on which the proprietors of the Big Bonanza made $1,000,000, and as the Secretary had no way of disposing of the silver except by locking it up in the Treasury, they were able to get rid of this enormous amount without in the least injuring their market. *Since the 1st of October* they have made, as Mr. Hewitt has pointed out in his late speech, *another million in the same way*, and, to crown all, as their mines produce forty per cent. in gold, and they get it coined for nothing under the Resumption act, they thus make up this operation one-fifth of one per cent."

The difference between the value in legal tenders of the bar silver and the token money issued in exchange for it is just what the Government has now. So far as appears from Mr. Hewitt's speech, the silver men have obtained the exact market price of the day—if anything a little less than that. All that follows the second sentence is pure invention or pure hallucination, we cannot tell which. Mr. Hewitt's hypothetical illegitimate profit of the mining companies is turned from a single million into two millions. The Treasury is said have been *compelled* to buy at *above* the market price, whereas Mr. Hewitt makes no such accusation, while the facts he states prove the charge to be untrue. We happen to know that during the period when this silver was bought by the Treasury, negotiations were on foot, and nearly consummated, for obtaining the requisite supply from the German Government. The Bonanza people were not then, and are not now, the only persons who have a good deal of silver for sale.

DR. BACON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Following is a copy of the letter of Rev. Dr. Bacon accepting the nomination for the House of Representatives of Connecticut:

NEW-HAVEN, March 31, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I am obliged to you and to those citizens who through you have expressed their desire that I may serve the town of New-Haven as one of its representatives in the Legislature for 1876. The question whether I shall render that service I leave, very cheerfully, with the electors, to whom it belongs. If their decision shall be adverse to your wishes, I shall be relieved of a responsability which I do not seek, and shall be thankful for the relief. New-Haven is, in population, one-tenth of Connecticut. In our House of Representatives, (facetiously called "the popular branch of the Legislature,") New-Haven, with its population of between fifty and sixty thousand, has two votes among 246. The power of casting one of these two votes is not a very exciting motive to political ambition, though any citizen may well deem it a high honor to represent a constituency so large and so defrauded of its just weight in the government of our old Commonwealth. Should that honor be conferred on me I trust I shall remember that the constituency of the representative is the town, and not any party—he people, including those who vote against him as well as those who vote for him. Respectfully yours,
LEONARD BACON.

Messrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Amos J. Beers, Johnson T. Platt.

SEEKING LARGER FIELDS.

The Boston *Transcript* of Friday says: "One of the worst features of the times is that many energetic young Boston business men, tired of trying here, are seeking employment in New-York, Chicago, and other cities, taking with them what is worth quite as much as capital—brains."

ITALY.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOPES OF SPAIN—HISPANO-PAPAL RELATIONS—THE ROMAN GHETTO—A MARTYR TO FREE THOUGHT—THE PERSECUTED BISHOPS—AN ITALIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

It is not the most important topic of the day, but it might as well be mentioned that much satisfaction is felt on account of the improved prospect which recent events have opened for Spain. How soon the country may fall back upon the few steps it has taken in advance nobody knows. No great calculations are made upon seeing the funds of the country rising from eighteen, at which they have for a long time stood, to the standard of nations which know how to regulate their affairs. So far as Cuba is concerned, the advice which Spain continues to receive on all hands is to give it up. At the same time, few expect Spain to do this, and pending so many unsatisfied demands, we shall at last see the island wrenched from her control. Failing to have his wishes gratified by the success of Don Carlos, the Pope seems disposed to make the best of a bad case, and give a certain amount of affection, aid, and comfort to Don Alfonso. Hopes are disappointed, and the Vatican, if its demands are not yielded to, will put other stones in the way, and make the road of the young King's Government a hard one to travel. While the hierarchy dares not bully France, such small fry as Spain have their scales rubbed without mercy the wrong way. The direction the French have given to the current of their political affairs pleases the Liberal Party in Italy. All that we can yet get out of the organs, or the spokes-people of the other faction, is the old expression, "*i Francesi sono matti*"—"the French are a moonstruck people." The Italians do not feel anxious about the conduct of France as long as the clerical party does not get the upper hand.

THE ROMAN GHETTO.

Few passing through the Campo dei Fiori, in going to the Farnese Palace, think of the historic incidents of which it has been the scene. A dirty square is seen—one of the largest in Rome—used for several hours every day as the vegetable market, and once a week by the Jews as a bazaar or sort of fair for the sale of all sorts of articles that their prving ingenuity can collect. The square borders on the Jews' quarter, and the type of the sons of Abranam, so pronounced that no one can mistake it, is everywhere seen. We confess to be well inclined toward the children of Israel, not for any Scripture or sentimental reasons, but because they are an interesting study, and have figured in such a variety of ways in the world's history for three or four thousand years. Here in Rome they do their humble work of picking up every tatter and scrap that falls off of man, and nothing is lost that can be made to serve, in whatever changed form, a new use. In the lower Ghetto they are dirty and poor, and breathe what we should call a bad air; but they look robust and not unhealthy and seem to be cheerful, and there are few or no beggars among them. As much as they love old clothes, I think you could not get one of them to change his faith if you should give him the whole of your cast-off wardrobe for the rest of your life. Indeed, they do not seem willing to take any article of apparel as a gift, but prefer to buy it at a next-to-nothing price. But I have wandered into the Ghetto, when it was the intention to follow quite another track.

A MARTYR TO FREE THOUGHT.

In the Campo dei Fiori was burned on the 16th day of February, in the year 1600, the body of Fra Giordano Bruno, for teaching in his philosophical writings heretical doctrines. The bust of Fra Bruno was one of the first placed in the garden of the Pantheon of the Pincian Hill after the Italian occupation of Rome. But that honor is not deemed sufficient, and steps are about to be taken to raise a monument to his memory in the Campo dei Fiori, n the spot where he was burned. The design seems to have its origin among the students of the University of Rome. These plans for memorials to the memory of such heroes as Savonarola, Alberigo Gentili, Giordano Bruno, and others of that class, make the wide-awake Italian youth open their books to inquire more intimately into the history of these men, and from the facts of their lives they pass, by a natural curiosity, to study the doctrines taught in their writings. We expect to hear next that the turn of Arnaldo da Brescia has come for similar honors. As all know who keep a general run of such facts, Arnaldo was burned in Rome in 1154, under Adrian IV., (family name Langley,) the only Englishman who ever sat on the Papal throne. The history of Arnaldo has in it an element almost of romance, but certainly not so great as that of the monk, the famous Abelard, his teacher, whose love with Héloise is familiar to the devotees of poetic and legendary lore. The example of the eloquence of Arnaldo is a proof of the power of that instrument when used to sway the multitude, and it was used by this preacher to condemn the vices of the Papacy. The ashes of the martyr were thrown into the Tiber, and the party of his followers was extinguished by force. The seed sown in the centuries which produced Dante and Arnaldo, and the great spirits of reform and sad reverse, are now taking root and putting forth leaves, and Italy and the world will see the fruits. The Church knows the value of "martyrs," and is now, in the time of her low estate, as diligently as ever hunting for them. But patriots, as well as devotees, have an equal right to make "capital" out of the stock which the Church itself has been the means of furnishing to the country, and the right, as we see, is now freely exercised.

THE SUFFERING BISHOPS.

The Bishops make wry faces as they rub the sores made by the punishments received for violations of the laws. It seems too easy for them to forget that the Papacy has set the example of mulct—whether in forfeiture of fortune or cruel pains, and the taking of life—for running counter to the established rule. The clergy have a logic of their own, and make a distinction between stoning the Pope's bull and the goring of the State's cow. Thirty Catholic missionaries were hanged in Japan for preaching doctrines which were heretical according to the religious views of the hierarchy of that nation. In our time we have seen the same wrong principle applied—but, happily, not to the same extent—in the treatment of men holding views of Christian doctrine not quite in accord with the dogmas established by convention.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

One-third of the Quaresima, or Lent season, is passed, and we have had opportunity to see what amount of interest is manifested in the preaching which goes on every day for an hour in a dozen of the Roman churches. Except on Sundays the attendance is not large, for while the masses of the people are ready to give up days to amusement, the hours are counted which the Church demands for its sober lessons and the requirements of religious duty. I have several times looked in upon the groups gathered about the pulpit, or platform, from which the preachers—generally Capuchin friars—are holding their discourse. I do not hear that there are any orators this year distinguished for great eloquence of speech, such as sometimes, years ago, made the people run in crowds to the churches. Formerly, at Florence, I remember, these Lent discourses, of forty days' continuance, were found convenient by foreigners learning the language of the country, furnishing an excellent practice of the ear. I do not think many conversions to Catholicism were the result of such contact, and it must be admitted that the object of these visits of foreigners to the churches was sufficiently utilitarian and prosaic. There are one or two churches where the preaching is in English, with the purpose in view of drawing as many as possible of the wanderers of the Anglo-American race away from their errors of thinking. Now and then a fish is hauled in, and even "big fish" have been known to get hitched to the hook or entangled in the meshes of the net. For our own part, we do not care whether one is a Catholic or a Protestant, if he or she tries to be Christian, and does not attempt to tyrannize over others. But people are pretty safe now in Italy, as in most other countries, and no one has any fear of being grilled for the form of theology, more or less heretical, which he happens to hold. The Pope and his party cannot put out of mind the fact that there are now in the world 100,000,000 Protestant Christians and 600,00,000 of Christians of the Greek rite. These 160,000,000, with a religion of the same origin as the Roman Catholic, acknowledge no allegiance to the Pontiff. The numbers are about equal to the whole Roman Catholic population of the world, and the two great branches of the Christian Church are thus divided. It is common for Catholic writers to claim 200,000,000 as the number of the Pope's subjects, but such a number cannot be found, if statistics are accurately quoted.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

As might be expected, some of the organs of the immaculate monarchy seize with exultation upon the unpardonable official scandals in the United States, which the dispatches are now every day bringing to our notice. It is a test of the feeling of others toward us whether as individuals or a nation—the kindliness of the judgment rendered when affairs are a little out of joint, or our fortunes are going wrong. Writers who have little to say of the United States to enlighten the ignorance of their contemporaries upon the good and the useful which the country offers for the imitation of other nations are prompt enough to raise a cry of horror when something happens which fixes upon the Republic a stain and a disgrace. We had examples enough of that kind of justice, love, and disinterestedness all through the war of the rebellion which slavery raised. We are not disposed to complain, for we know the world sufficiently well, and the passions and interests which govern human conduct. But it does really concern us to know that the American people are determined to apply law and justice, without any technical or sentimental mercy, to rid the country of the thieves in the public offices, who are wasting the patrimony, ruining the morality, and bringing disgrace upon the nation. It is time for every honest citizen to look to it that the credit of the nation, which every good man should value as his own personal honor, may not lapse. We have lately washed a great deal of dirty linen, and have much more of it for purgation; but we cannot, without enormous hurt, be always flouting it in the public face.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

The Women's Centennial Union announces three entertainments, to which it is hoped the public will give a generous support. On Friday evening, April 7, the Mendelssohn Glee Club will give one of its charming concerts at Chickering Hall. Miss Kellogg and Mr. Hoffman unite with it in offering a programme of unusual interest. The selections are as follows:

1. "Blest Pair of Sirens".....Mosenthal
Mendelssohn Glee Club.
2. Nocturne, op. 32, No. 9; Polonaise, op. 53...Chopin
Mr. Richard Hoffman.
3. Polonaise "Mignon".....Thomas
Miss Kellogg.
4. Two canons.....Reinecke
Mendelssohn Glee Club.
5. "The Lotos Flower".....Schumann
Mendelssohn Glee Club.
6. "Berceuse".....W. Mason
"Pensée Poetique," La Zota Ar.....
ragoness.....C. M. Gottschalk
Mr. Richard Hoffman.
7. "Che Gioja".....Tito Mattei
Miss Kellogg.
8. "King Wittaf's Drinking Horn."
Mendelssohn Glee Club.

GENERAL MENTION.

Señor Aptommas will give a harp recital at Steinway Hall on Thursday next.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., will recite at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening next.

Mlle. Duclos' artists will continue to appear at the Parisian Varieties until further notice.

Dr. Sarah Blakeslee Chase will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute on Wednesday week.

A "sacred concert" will be given by the Alabama Jubilee Singers at Wood's Museum, tonight.

Mr. Stuart Robson will profit by a matinée representation at the Union Square Theatre on April 20.

"Ferreol" will be brought out at the Brooklyn Theatre, to-morrow night, Miss Marie Gordon being the *Roberta*.

Mlle. Anna de Belocca's debut in this country will be effected at the Academy of Music, on tomorrow fortnight.

The Olympic Theatre will, as usual, offer a fresh programme to its frequenters, to-morrow, and on subsequent evenings.

"Cheek" is the title of a new burlesque on "Brass." It will be made known at the Eagle Theatre, to-morrow evening.

"Ristori, Medea" is the subject of a new burlesque which will be part of the programme interpreted by the San Francisco Minstrels, this week.

A concert of English glees, tendered as a compliment to Misses Beebe and Finch, is set down for Thursday evening next, at Chickering Hall.

Dr. Von Bülow gave his farewell recital at Chickering Hall, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large audience. The distinguished pianist goes hence to Boston.

Mme. Louise Playfair, with the co-operation of Dr. L. A. Baralt, will give an entertainment of Shakespearean recitals in costume, at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday.

Mr. Walter Benn, and a child-actress Miss Josephine Benn, will act every evening this week at Wood's Museum, in the drama called "Katy, the Hot-corn Girl."

"Sketches in India," "The Little Rebel" and "Black-Eyed Susan" will constitute the programme at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow and on subsequent evenings.

The Vocal Society of New-York will give its last concert this season at Chickering Hall on April 20. Tickets therefor may be obtained of the Secretary and members of the association.

Mme. Pappenheim will positively sing in "La Traviata" at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening, and, on Saturday afternoon, Mme. Titiens will effect her last appearance but one in this country, "Norma" being the opera.

The application of Messrs. Carillo & Rebello for an injunction against Shook & Palmer to prevent their continued performance of Sardou's "Ferreol" will come up for hearing to-morrow in the United States District Court, before Judge Johnson.

The last performance of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's took place last night. This week the theatre will remain closed, to allow time for rehearsals for the reproduction of "Henry V.," with Mr. Rignold in the titular rôle, and a strong distribution of parts.

On Tuesday evening next, the fiftieth performance of "Brass" will occur at the Park Theatre. The event will be celebrated by a distribution of satin programmes among the audience. The chances that Mr. Rowe's comedy will reach its hundredth performance are excellent.

Mr. Maurice Grau has arranged with Messrs. Shook & Palmer for a series of thirty concerts to be given under the direction of M. Jacques Offenbach, at Gilmore's Garden, commencing about May 11. M. Offenbach with a small corps of French musicians, sails for this country on April 22.

"Tears, Idle Tears," with Mr. Montague as *Wilfred Cumberledge*, and "The Rivals," with a distribution of rôles calling into requisition the services of Messrs. Gilbert, Beckett, Carroll, Floyd, and Stevenson, and those of Mmes. Dyas, Ponsi, and Ione Burke, will be acted at Wallack's Theatre tomorrow and throughout the week.

On Tuesday evening, April 11, Bret Harte will deliver at Chickering Hall his interesting and entertaining lecture on the Argonauts of '49, and on the 25th a grand ball will be given at the Academy of Music, which the ladies hope to make exceedingly brilliant and attractive. Further particulars of this event will be published later.

"Ferreol" still retains its hold upon the favor of the public, and is likely to remain the attraction at the Union Square Theatre, until the Summer months. The probability that it will make room this season for "Les Danicheff," a new and powerful play now being acted in Paris, and the property, here, of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, is, therefore, distant.

"Pique" continues to attract numerous audiences to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and will be represented there until further notice. That Mr. Daly's interesting and amusing work will easily reach its two hundredth night is now a certainty, and, unless the heated term should prove unusually oppressive, we should not be surprised if its run were in progress simultaneously with the production, elsewhere, of Fall novelties.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY BRAKEMEN.

WILKESBARRE, April 1.—A reduction of ten per cent. on the wages of brakemen in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad took effect to-day, and the men at Sugar Notch and Fairview struck. They stopped all the freight and coal trains, but let the passenger trains pass. The railroad authorities swore out warrants and had the ringleaders arrested, and since the middle of the afternoon no trains have been delayed. The men, however, still refuse to return to work. It is not known whether the strike will be general.

A POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

A REMARKABLE MEETING AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS—RESULT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Police Central Office was the scene of an unusual conference yesterday. In the rooms of "Baldy" Smith and De Witt C. Wheeler were gathered Republican Senators, Custom-house officials, and some of the leading representatives of Tammany. Among those present were Mayor Wickham, Gen. Arthur, Commissioner John I. Davenport, Senator Booth, and a number of Assemblymen. After remaining in session over one hour, they agreed, it is said, that Controller Green's term of office should not be extended; that the Police bill should be passed, and that the Mayor should give a portion of his patronage to Republicans—the first installment to be an Excise Commissionership to Jacob Patterson. These facts were communicated by one of the gentlemen present. During the proceedings an incident occurred which seemed to have some significance so far as one of the members of the Police Board is concerned. The Mayor saw Commissioner Voorhis entering his office, for the first time, at 10:30 o'clock. "Is this the hour you come down?" inquired his Honor in rather a harsh tone. The Mayor's words were heard by a few spectators, one of whom exclaimed, "Mr. Voorhis will have to take a back seat when the nominations come round." It is said that Mr. Voorhis is to be succeeded by Hon. Thomas Cooper Campbell.

THE NEW-YORK RIDING CLUB.

The third annual exhibition of the New-York Riding Club took place last evening at Dickle's Riding Academy, Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, in the presence of a large number of the friends of the members, who were invited to witness the performance. The Riding Academy was tastefully decorated with the national colors, and during the evening a choice selection of music was furnished by a brass band which was placed on the gallery.

The evening's entertainment commenced with a series of evolutions in trotting, in which the following members took part, under the command of Mr. H. Stoerzer: Mr. A. Bender, Mr. Herm Uhl, Mr. Charles R. Sauterynng, Mr. C. F. Becker, Mr. E. Werner, Mr. P. Knauth, Mr. G. F. Eisenmann, Mr. E. Kaeppel, Mr. A. Schwob, Mr. A. F. Miller, Mr. J. Simon, and Mr. J. George Clausen. The efficient manner in which these gentlemen performed their respective parts during these evolutions elicited repeated marks of applause. This was followed by an exhibition in High School Riding by Mr. A. Bender and H. Stoerzer, which was admirably executed. At the close of this performance Messrs. G. F. Eisenmann, A. Schwob, E. Kaeppel and P. Knauth entered the ring on spirited animals, and went through a tournament, in the course of which some excellent horsemanship was displayed. Next on the programme came a quadrille, which was well-executed by the twelve members already named, under the command of Mr. H. Stoerzer. But the most exciting and interesting exhibition during the evening was the "Jeu de Barre," which was executed by Mr. A. Bender, Mr. George Clausen, and Mr. G. F. Eisenmann, Messrs Herm Uhl, and H. Stoerzer, acting as judges.

The exhibition was closed with a series of squadron evolutions under the command of Mr. Stoerzer, and a performance in galloping and hurdle leaping, in which the twelve members who first entered the ring took part.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Bishop of Urgel is about to proceed to Rome to resign his see.

Mrs. Lydia Delano, of Norwich, Vt., shot herself through the heart yesterday. Family trouble was the cause.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court at Boston, after a session of two weeks, returned 112 indictments.

The Wesleyan University of Middleton, N. J., has recommended for the Centennial an offering of $40,000 for the Janes professorship.

Mrs. Annie Stanford, of Belleville, N. J., drowned herself Friday night in a mill pond. Family trouble, it is supposed, was the cause.

The steamer America, with a tow of five or six boats, reached Albany yesterday, being the first boat through from New-York this season.

A dispatch from Mackinaw represents the prospects for an early opening of navigation as unfavorable. The ice is heavier than it was a fortnight ago.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, yesterday, and immediately proceeded on board the steam-ship Serapis. The steamer will sail for Malta on Monday.

William Tyler, of Newburyport, Mass., was carried out to sea by the freshet in the river, on Friday night, in an open boat. He was intoxicated, and has been given up as lost.

Acting under orders from Washington, the Collector of the port of Boston yesterday discharged sixteen employes in the Custom-house, thereby reducing the expenses $22,000 per annum.

At the First Assembly District Democratic Convention in Lockport yesterday, Messrs. M. M. Southworth, E. B. Swift, and T. V. Cochran were elected delegates to the Utica Convention.

The light-keepers of White Island Light report that during the gale of the 21st ult., the heavy glass windows in the tower, sixty feet above high water mark, were broken by the waves.

Moncure D. Conway has telegraphed from England that it is impossible for him to leave his London societies to accept the pulpit of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of New-England.

The trestle bridge of the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad, sixty feet high and 200 feet long, over the break at Clinton, was completed yesterday, and the first train passed over in the afternoon.

The wife of Rev. De Forest Safford, the Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Fairfax, Vt., drowned herself early Friday morning. She has been in a weak and deranged state for several months.

L. A. Gilbert has been sentenced to be hanged at Fayetteville, Tenn., on May 26, for the murder of William Johnson, a blind magic-lantern showman. The prisoner received the sentence with laughter.

In the Ohio Senate a bill was introduced yesterday directing the Commissioners of Insurance to revoke the certificates of those life insurance companies doing business in Ohio which assess taxes upon their policy-holders.

Six hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars in silver coin below the denomination of $1 has been received at the Sub-Treasury in St. Louis from the Pacific slope during the past month to be used in the resumption of specie payments.

Frank C. Smith was assaulted, knocked down, and stabbed, Friday night, in Dorchester. A book in his pocket stopped the blade of the knife, and prevented serious injury. James Devine was arrested, identified, and held in $3,000.

Charles Haggerty, on trial at Binghamton for the murder of John Williams at Gulf Summit, on the 28th of August last, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced by Judge Follett to imprisonment for life.

Ten car-loads of machinery, including engines, boilers, &c., were shipped from St. Louis Friday, for San Francisco, destined for Nisholaivsk, Siberia, where they will be put into eight steamboats, being built at that point for the Amoor River.

The Washington *Chronicle*, which for several months past has employed non-union printers, yesterday engaged a foreman belonging to the Typographical Union, and last night the non-union men struck. Their places were filled by printers belonging to the union.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference elected, as delegates to the General Conference, Rev. Messrs. Hurst, Dashiell, Dunn, and Fitzgerald. Laymen—Ferry and Ransom. Reserve Delegates—Rev. Messrs. Brice and Crave. Laymen—Iliff and Hoagland.

Isaac Page, who lives at Searls' Mill, about three miles from Gardiner, Me., murdered his wife yesterday forenoon, and afterward cut his own throat and now lies at the point of death. Page had been melancholy for a year, and Mrs. Page had just given birth to a child.

The house of Patrick Monahan, a farmer, near Watford, Ontario, was forcibly entered on Friday night, and on Mr. Monahan confronting the intruders he was shot and instantly killed. The supposed object of the murderers was plunder. No arrests have yet been made.

Thomas Degan and Henry Weber, each of whom is nineteen years old, assaulted and robbed Patrick Canty in the outskirts of Oswego last Friday night. They were arrested yesterday, and a court being in session, were indicted, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced, Degan to seven years' and Weber to five years' imprisonment at Auburn.

PASSION SUNDAY.

Passion Sunday will be appropriately observed to-day in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches in this City and elsewhere. It opens the two closing weeks of Lent, which are the most solemn part of it. In the Ritualistic (Episcopal) Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-fifth street, special services will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, and Rossini's Stabat Mater will be sung. Next Sunday evening—Palm Sunday—Grandval's Stabat Matar will be sung there. In all the Catholic Churches the pictures and statues around the altars are closely covered with purple to-day, and will remain so for two weeks, until Holy Saturday, the day before Easter. The services to-day will also be of a solemn and impressive character.

THE DEMAND FOR REFORM.

WHAT THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY ASKS

THREE IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED—PRISON AND PAUPER LABOR, REDUCTION OF CITY EXPENDITURES, AND THE WAGES OF CITY LABORERS—ADDRESSES BY EX-GOV. DIX, AND OTHERS.

A special meeting of the Municipal Society was held last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of considering certain reforms in local government and pressing their importance upon the Legislature. Some fifty members of the society were present, among whom were ex-Gov. Dix, Jackson S Schultz, B. W. Floyd, Sinclair Tousey, Albon P. Man, Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry F. Spaulding, Joseph Seligman, Charles Watrous, Isaac Bell, Dorman B. Eaton, Francis B. Thurber, Charles S. Smith, John H. Hall, Havilah M. Smith, and William H. Wiley. The members of the Legislature from the City and County were invited to be present, but of the twenty-six Senators and Assemblymen only three of the latter were present—Messrs. Hayes, Graff, and Andrew J. Campbell. Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., was also present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who stated that Mayor Cobb, of Boston; Hon. Erastus Brooks, and Hon. Horatio Seymour had signified their intention of accepting the membership to which they had been elected by the society. Measures had been taken, Mr. Eaton said, to purchase the property No. 37 Madison avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, and fit it up for a permanent head-quarters for the society. This special meeting had been called at the request of the Executive Committee, and they had hoped to meet all the members of the Legislature from this City. They all knew that very little had been accomplished at Albany during the present session. Very little has been done toward affecting a decrease in the City debt, nor had the Police Department been very much improved by any of the measures taken. The session, the speaker concluded, was now nearing its close, the portentous influence of the Presidential canvass was looming up, and action must be taken without delay if they hoped to effect anything in the cause of municipal reform. The speaker concluded by requesting ex-Gov. Dix to take the chair. The appearance of the venerable ex-Governor was greeted with general applause. In taking the chair he called attention to the importance of the business upon which they were called together, and the imperative necessity which existed of reforming the abuses by which the City had been so long scourged in the past, and which threatened, if continued, to bankrupt the City and destroy its business beyond recovery. There was no instance in history in which a community controlled by representative government had been so remorselessly plundered by its own officials and trusted agents. Unless the downward course which they were now pursuing was arrested, the future was only too easy of prediction. It was true that the existing abuses were more due to bad officers than bad laws, but the latter were unfortunately only too numerous and frequent. During his term as Governor he had found that it required the utmost vigilance and the most painstaking scrutiny to detect the real character of the swarms of measures which were presented for the Executive signature. Many bills which upon their face were fair enough proved on examination to contain concealed provisions which were nothing better than a felonious attack upon the public treasury, and it was a melancholy fact that the bulk of these measures related to the City of New-York. Large numbers of these bills were so cunningly drawn as to elude the vigilance of the honest members, and this should be one of the chief objects of an organization of this character—to inform the Legislature upon the real character of the local measures presented to it for its sanction. The Governor concluded by promising the society all the assistance in his power in the furtherance of their work of reform.

PRISON AND PAUPER LABOR.

The first subject upon the programme was that of "Prison and Pauper Labor in Reference to the Governor's Veto." Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer thought that the great increase of lawlessness, and the growing number of commitments by the Police Courts, was owing to the loose and inefficient character of pauper and criminal institutions. Experience showed that the city prisons and penitentiaries were only high schools for crime. On the Island a few gangs of men were kept breaking stone, just for the sake of appearances, but in reality there was no labor performed worthy of the name. The law as it stood at present forbade the Commissioners of Charities engaging prisoners in any work outside of the institution. The bill which had just been vetoed by the Governor was designed to remedy the defect, and he, the speaker, could not by any possibility see any valid grounds for the Governor's objections.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey said that for fifteen years past the average number of prisoners and paupers maintained on Blackwell's Island had been 1,000, and the cost of their support twenty-nine cents per day. Anybody could calculate from this what the system of idleness had cost the tax-payers of New-York. Out of the four or five large prisons in the State that on Blackwell's Island was the only one which by law was prohibited from employing its inmates in outside work. One of the reasons assigned by the Governor in justification of his veto was that if convict labor was allowed outside, it would come into competition with that of the honest working public, and injure them for the sake of the convict. If this was true, why did not the Governor apply the same argument in the case of the other prisons? If convict labor at New-York injured the workingman, convict labor at Sing Sing and Auburn injured him just as much. The speaker, for one, fully indorsed the suggestion of the preceding speaker to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, or failing in that, to secure the enactment of the best law obtainable under the circumstances.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt called attention to the fact that in many respects the Work-house on Blackwell's Island was practically an alms-house. Many of the inmates, he said, went there self-committed, with a view to passing an easy Winter, with little or no work to do, and every opportunity of becoming hardened to a life of vagabondage and pauperism. He thought that these people, as well as the inmates of the prison, could be taught some trade that interfered least with skilled employment—say that of shoemaking—so that by the time of their discharge they might have acquired habits of industry and self-reliance which would help in making them self-sustaining.

On the suggestion of Mr. Eaton that the members of the Legislature present give their views upon the subject, Dr. I. I. Hayes, of the Seventh District, stated the result of his inquiries into the subject. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, he had become conversant with the views of the various prison officials of the State, and he would say that they were unanimously of the opinion that convict labor could not make the prisons self-sustaining. At Clinton Prison it cost $5 per keg to manufacture nails which could be bought in the open market at $2 75. At Auburn, where the labor system prevailed, 600 men were out of employment. The most that could be hoped for was that employment, while partially lessening the expense of maintaining the prisoners, would bring to bear a reformatory and industrial influence on the prisoners which would abide by them after their discharge. Assemblyman Graaf and Mr. Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, followed with short speeches, the latter stating that the labor system had proved a success at Columbus, Ohio, and in Allegheny City, Penn. At the former place hearty cooperation was secured by giving the convicts a small percentage on the profits of the work, which was paid to them on their discharge. At Allegheny City the convict labor netted the State $15,000 a year over expenses. He thought, however, that the adoption of the contract system in the latter city would develop untold abuses, and should be avoided if possible.

Dr. Hayes said that he referred only to the present system of prisons. He did not doubt that there could be a prison system devised by which convict labor could be advantageously employed.

Mr. H. J. Campbell was called for, and in response that gentleman said that he merely wished to offer a suggestion as to the Prison bill and the Governor's veto. He came to the meeting to listen, and not to speak. He said that the Governor had vetoed the bill, and that part of the work was ended, for it was not possible, to his mind, to pass the bill over the Governor's veto. However, the effort might be made. The suggestion that Mr. Campbell made in regard to the matter was that a committee be appointed by the association to confer with the Governor in regard to the subject. The Governor could not very well disregard such a committee, he thought, and the whole matter could thus be disposed of in half an hour. It seemed to the speaker to be useless to make any attempts to amend the bill until it was ascertained just how far the Governor would go in the matter. He did not believe a bill could be framed which would meet the approval of the Governor at this particular time. Still, he might be in error.

Mr. Roosevelt said that in conversation the Governor had expressed himself as willing to confer with the committee, should one be appointed.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz then called attention to the second topic presented for consideration, namely, the reduction of City expenditures. Mr. Schultz said that in 1860 the expenditures of the City were $10,000,000; this year they would amount to $34,000,000. The expenditures had increased at a rate proportionate to the increase in population. He attributed this immense increase to many sources among them, first, the war, and the dishonest management of the bounty fund; secondly, the stealing of the City Ring, of which they had heard so much, and of which they knew too much. This latter had been vastly more than anyone had any idea of. The papers spoke of the "$6,000,000 grab," but the speaker would assure them that by one bill over thirty million dollars was taken from the City for which no equivalent was given. There was also $10,000,000 charged for interest. Mr. Schultz said that two millions could be saved to the City by making the loans of five instead of seven per cent. This would necessitate the refunding of the City debt into one or two obligations of $50,000,000 not as now into eighty or ninety. No man now has any knowledge of all of these; no banking-house or trust company has knowledge of more than one or two of them. He also proposed to save something in another direction, and that was by a reduction of the number of officials and their salaries. He said that the war had brought the City into "this grand debauch," which had been going on for the past ten years. There were too many officials; they were too well paid, and they did too little work. In 1858 the Police of that City received $600. It then rose to $800, then to $1,000, and when gold was at 180 it took a jump to $1,200, with the condition that when the banks resumed, the salary was to fall to $1,000; but, added the speaker, "by some trick that little joker has got from beneath the thimble." The Police, most of them, were not as competent as many of the porters in stores to which merchants paid $10 and $15 per week. These porters supported families and were faithful and intelligent men. But it was argued that the police business was a dangerous one. The speaker said he could prove by statistics that more mechanics were killed in the active work of their trades than were policemen. The occupation of a policeman was one of peace, and he thought that if the Police did their work temperately there would be fewer members of the force injured. He had been informed that out of the 2,600 men now on the force over four hundred were unfit to perform patrol duty. These men should be dismissed, or their salaries graded to their work. He would recommend that the members of both the Fire and Police Departments be graded, the first year receiving $700, the next $800, the third $1,000. There should be an examination each year in order to make just promotions. Then, when a man became disqualified for patrol duty, he should be sent to the courts or the banking and insurance companies on a salary of $600. At these posts he should be compelled to wear his uniform, for there was more power in the uniform than in the man.

Col. Hawkins next took the floor, and spoke more particularly of the cost of opening streets. He thought that the Croton Aqueduct Bureau should be separated entirely from the Department of Public Works. At the close of his address he presented the following facts, showing the population, valuation, taxation, and indebtedness of the City during 1860 and 1875. It is as follows:

	1860.	1875.
Population	814,524	1,045,370
Valuation	$576,631,706 97	$1,154,029,176 00
Taxation	6,085,448 00	32,312,812 00
Per capita	7 47	30 89
Indebtedness	18,901,440 54	140,379,103 00
Per capita	23 21	134 20

The debt, which has increased at the rate of 2,900 per cent. in forty-four years, is now a mortgage of about fourteen per cent upon her whole property, and the taxes have increased 646 per cent. in thirty-four years, and the interest we now pay upon our debt is greater than the whole taxes of twenty years ago.

Charles Stewart Smith and Francis B. Thurber then presented the great loss which New-York was suffering in a commercial point of view. Boston and Philadelphia were coming up to New-York very fast in the matter of transportation and the handling of goods. Dwight H. Olmstead also spoke on the same subject.

THE CITY LABORERS.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton introduced the third question, which related to the paying of more than the market price to City laborers. He argued that it was not fair, just, or charitable to pay the City laborer more than the market price. In addition to that, it was a very prolific source of corruption. The moment the City laborer was paid more than the private laborer, corruption began to flourish.

Some further discussion took place, and the association adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 2—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, rising followed by stationary barometer, cooler followed by warmer weather, northwest to north-east winds, and clear followed by partly cloudy or hazy weather.*

METEREOLOGICAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Metereological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.656 inches; maximum at 12 M., April 1, 30.062 inches; minimum at 12 P. M., March 28, 29.020 inches; range, 1.042 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 39.1°; maximum at 1 A. M., March 29, 52°; minimum at 7 A. M., March 28, 31°; range 21°. Remarks—March 25, rain from 1 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, 2.75 inches; March 26, rain from 0 A. M. to 2 A. M., amount of water, .06 inches; March 28, rain from 3:30 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .35 inches; March 29, rain from 0 A. M. to 2 A. M., amount of water, .22 inches; total amount of water for week, 3.33 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,590 miles.

WESTCHESTER CHARTER ELECTIONS.

The following is the result of the charter elections in some of the Westchester towns:

Dobb's Ferry—D. Ogden Bradley, President; John Colvin, Trustee; John Laing, Treasurer; Daniel Gillespie, Collector.

Tarrytown—N. McCutchen, President; E. Fowler, and J. W. Scribner, Trustees; William I. Wood, Treasurer; John J. Vandervlit, Collector.

North Tarrytown—J. F. Kendall, President; C. Brombacher, and P. Quinn, Trustees; J. B. Loe, Treasurer; A. Tracy, Collector.

Irvington—F. W. Guttean, President; John Dinkle, Trustee for one year; Charles Harriman, Trustee for two years; P. M. Warman, Collector; H. H. Cannon, Treasurer.

The charter election for the village officers of Sing Sing will take place on Tuesday next.

HONEST PUSH.

In our January number we alluded to the genuine enterprise of Dr. Dundas Dick, the gentleman who coats hard medicines in a flavored gelatine so that they shall not offend the palate. Our remarks were merely by way of comment upon an article in the New-York *Reporter*. A Christian friend of ours, a druggist by profession, calls attention to our article and reminds us that in our well-intentioned comments on Dr. Dick's business habits we omitted one very essential point—his sterling honesty. Our friend thinks that, ordinarily, too much credit is given to energy and push, activity, and too little to those weightier qualities which go to make up the substantial character—integrity and scrupulous fair-dealing. He says that the example to be placed before men is not that of success achieved by cunning, or by push, or by notoriety; but that of wealth accumulated or influence gained by righteousness—that is by right-doing.

Our friend is correct, and we never held to any other view. What we said that Dr. Dick's success, like the success of Mr. A. T. Stewart, resulted largely from his ability to do better than any of his many employes can do, all the multifarious duties of his factory, we did not mean to indicate that his intimate practical acquaintance with the details of his vast business could be considered as taking the place of integrity. Knowledge cannot compensate for lack of honesty. The two must go hand in hand, or failure will come, sooner or later. A good lady, who knew Mr. Stewart when he had only one clerk, told us a few days ago that he never allowed that clerk or any of the many thousands since and now in his employ, to recommend goods offered for sale. His plan has always been to exhibit the articles and let them do their own talking. So with Dr. Dick. Physicians know that they can prescribe his purely vegetable remedies with the certainty that the result anticipated will follow their use. They are just what they purport to be, nothing more, nothing less. It is as if he were to seal up pure oils and balsams and terebinthinates in transparent glass, so far as purity is concerned. The only difference is that the glass is soluble and nutritious, being made of transparent gelatine.

Dr. Dick is not a manufacturer of "patent medicines." His tasteless remedies are not secret or proprietary nostrums, but are strictly "official;" that is, authorized medicines of the United States Dispensatory. It is only in selecting pure, fresh drugs, and protecting them well, rapidly, and elegantly that Dr. Dick's great skill is shown. The drugs thus inclosed are potent, active, powerful, and are usually ordered by physicians. Druggists of our acquaintance testify that more than three-fourths of all Dr. Dick's goods sold are called for by written prescriptions. When thus ordered the druggist removes the outer wrapper, and only the magic letters "D. D. & Co." detote the maker's name.

The products of no chemist's laboratory stand higher than his. He has earned his popularity by fair dealing, and by the integrity of his methods and the purity of his medicines placed himself on the plane occupied by Dr. Squibb, of Brooklyn, whose manufactured drugs stand at the head. It knowledge, care, and good taste have done much of this, integrity has done even more. Druggists and doctors know that Dick's tasteless medicines can be relied upon. In the one word—faithfulness—we have the causes of his vast success clearly summed up.—*Hall's

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 3, WILL OPEN
20 CASES CHEVIOT STYLES
CAMBRIC FRENCH PRINTS,
ONLY 6¼ CENTS PER YARD.

8 CASES YARD-WIDE
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
ONLY 8 CENTS PER YARD.
GOOD VALUE FOR 10 CENTS.

ALSO, an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
POPULAR DRESS GOODS,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR, CONSISTING of
ZEPHYR SUITINGS,
(A NOVELTY) STRIPED, MIXED AND PLAID EFFECTS
3-4 MOHAIR PLAID,
CAMEL'S HAIR STYLES,
JAPANESE CASHMERE,
SUITABLE for MORNING WRAPPERS, only 12½c. per yard.

A LARGE LINE OF
PRINTED TYCOON REPS,
VERY HANDSOME, ONLY 18c. per yard; good value for 25c.

And they WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCK of
MADRAS CLOTHS, FOULARDS,
CAMBRICS, PARIS-PRINTED JACONETS,
LINEN LAWNS, &c., &c.,
At EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK of
ALL WOOL FABRICS,
LATEST STYLES and NEWEST SHADES; ONLY 35 cents per yard upward.

THOSE in PURSUIT OF BARGAINS should CALL EARLY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
LYONS BLACK SILKS,
1,000 PIECES,
IN PART PURCHASED at the RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, at FULLY TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEARS' PRICES.

And they WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS to THEIR STOCK of
PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES
In SILKS and GRENADINES, FORMING the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

LYONS COLORED FAILLE SILKS.
SELECTED QUALITIES and COLORS, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2, former prices $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 25; HIGHER GRADES at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

JUST OPENED 500 PIECES
FANCY SILKS
In CADRILLE, RAYES, CAMAIEU, and CANNELLI at 65c., 75c., and $1 per yard; good value for 75c., $1, and $1 50.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN, on MONDAY, APRIL 3, A LARGE INVOICE of
PARIS-TRIMMED HATS,
VERY BEAUTIFUL, from VIROT and OTHER CELEBRATED MODISTES.

NEW-YORK TRIMMED HATS,
NEW STYLES, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, at $5, $8, $10, and $15 each.
DECIDED BARGAINS.

An extensive assortment of
CHIP, PANAMA, AND STRAW HATS,
LATEST STYLES.

FINE FRESH PARIS
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

PARIS AND BERLIN READY-MADE CASHMERE, SILK, AND SICILIAN
SACQUES, MANTLES, DOLMANS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
NEW DESIGNS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CAMEL'S HAIR OVERSKIRTS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

PARIS-MADE CLOTH SACQUES,
For SPRING WEAR, $5 upward.

MISSES' SACQUES, FROM $2 50 UPWARD.

A LARGE VARIETY OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
WHITE PIQUE SUITS,
FROM $1 50 to $5; good value from $2 25 to $7 50.

READY-MADE SUITS FOR GIRLS,
Three to sixteen years, in SILK, SERGE, PONGEE, MOHAIR, SWISS, LINEN CAMBRIC, &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON,
BERLIN, AND DEVENTER CARPETS.
VARIOUS SIZES IN ONE PIECE.

SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS,
VERY CHOICE, RECEIVED DIRECT, AT PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS.
FRESH GOODS, OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY. HANDSOME DESIGNS, JUST FROM THE LOOMS.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
ALSO, FRESH GOODS, BRIGHT COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS.

INGRAINS, RUGS, MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

THEY have also OPENED A GREAT VARIETY of the
LATEST NOVELTIES
In PARIS QUALITY
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS, and VELVET CARPETS,
BY THE YARD. The GREATER PORTION CONFINED STYLES and VERY CHOICE.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

OFFERING AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to HOUSEKEEPERS to SUPPLY THEIR WANTS, at PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES have been sold for ten in years.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MAISON BAMBER.
SPRING IMPORTATION OF PARISIAN NOVELTIES
in
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

Exhibition days:
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 5TH and 6TH INST.
NO. 421 6TH AV.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, Importers of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., 200 models, best makers.

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Perfectly-fitting suits made in the latest styles of de berge for $25; all black silk suits, $75; ladies' own material made up.

DRY GOODS.

1876. JONES. 1840.

NEW STORE.

FRENCH BONNETS, TRIMMED HATS,
FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
IN WREATHS, ORNAMENTS,
BUNCHES, VAILS,
&c., &c. &c., &c.

JONES

EIGHTH AVENUE EIGHTH AVENUE
AND
NINETEENTH STREET, NINETEENTH STREET,

JONES

LACES, GLOVES,
EDGINGS, SCARFS,
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS,

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED in ALL DEPARTMENTS, AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS one of the most ATTRACTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY AND GREAT CARE HAS BEEN USED in the selection of new desirable GOODS in every department.

Unusual attractions in our
SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

SUITS AND DRESS-MAKING under the management of Madame Leger, late of Paris. Elegant new and stylish suits of our own importation and manufacture, in choice Spring styles and designs, in all the favorite fabrics of the season.
NEW DRESS GOODS OPENED DAILY.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
Our recent and extended purchases at the large auction sales will enable us to offer great bargains in desirable colors as low as $1 per yard, former price $1 25; black silks from 80c., $1, $1 10 and upward. Great inducements in fine satin finish from $1 50 to $2 50.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
at very attractive prices.
Linen, Table Damask, Irish Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.,
IN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
being one of our most important departments, great efforts have been made to obtain the choicest designs in BODY BRUSSELS, TAP. BRUSSELS. Extra superfine Ingrains from 40c. upward. Tap. Brussels, $1 per yard, handsome bright colors.

JONES.

LARGE STOCK of OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, AND LACE CURTAINS. INSETS AND BY THE YARD. THERY CRETONNES, REPS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, MATTRESSES, CORNICES.
LARGEST AND DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST STOCK of DOMESTICS in the City, which will be sold by the yard or by the piece at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

A visit will prove to purchasers that our prices will be found lower than ever before offered to the public.

JONES,
Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.,
WILL HAVE THEIR
SECOND SPRING OPENING
OF
LATEST NOVELTIES
ON
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
APRIL 4, 5, and 6.
OUR GOODS ARE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, OUR PRICES LOWER THAN ALL OTHERS.
A CALL OF INSPECTION AND COMPARISON IS SOLICITED.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

AMERICAN SILKS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the increasing demand for
AMERICAN SILKS,
so celebrated for their indestructible qualities, a separate counter has been assigned for their exhibition and sale, to which we invite the
ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.
We will offer on MONDAY, April 3, a large invoice of
BLACK AND COLORED
SATIN-FINISH
"Cachemire Ristori,"
manufactured on French looms, and having the HIGH LUSTRE and beautiful finish of imported silks.
THREE DIFFERENT QUALITIES IN COLORS,
at $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
BLACK SATIN FINISH,
at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3.
These Silks will not catch the dust nor lose their superior lustre in wearing.
Samples forwarded on application to all parts of the country.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

KEEP'S DRESS SHIRTS,
Cheapest in America, quality unsurpassed.

KEEP'S patent partly-made dress shirts,
6 for $6; less than 6, $1 25 each.
Can be finished by any little girl. Cost less than to buy the material, viz.:
3 yards Wamsutta muslin at 13c.....39c.
1 fine linen bosom, (3-ply, all linen).....60c.
1 pair fine linen cuffs.....25c.—$1 24.

KEEP'S Custom Shirts, made to measure,
6 for $9, usual price $18.
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Wamsutta muslin. Best Irish linen in all of Keep's shirts. Samples of bosoms, with directions for self-measurement, mailed free to any address.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st., No. 509 Broome st.
Retail store, No. 571 Broadway.
We invite every gentleman and every economical wife or mother to send for samples and compare with the best shirts. The result will be surprising.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY,
ARE OFFERING
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH FRINGES,
ORNAMENTS,
CREAM AND SMYRNA LACES,
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
Unlike any other in the country.
ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS.
Foreign goods all our own importation.
Novelties by every steamer.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.
Catalogues free.
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

House Furnishing GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., 98 CHRYSTIE, AND 83 FORSYTH ST.,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR SPRING STOCK OF

CARPETINGS,

which comprises the LATEST STYLES in PATTERNS, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS, introduced THIS SEASON, at a MATERIAL REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES. These Carpets have been selected with unusual care, and really HANDSOME DESIGNS and COLORS will be found in all the grades, which will be found to consist of
MOQUETTES,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY and INGRAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
☞ Special attention is called to our LINOLEUMS. They are the FINEST and BEST FLOOR COVERINGS YET INTRODUCED, giving ENTIRE SATISFACTION WHENEVER USED.

FURNITURE.

We are prepared to offer great inducements to those about to furnish their dwellings during the Spring. A well-selected stock of
Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture
always on hand to meet the demands of the Spring trade, AND AT PRICES THAT ARE LOWER THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.
PARLOR SUITS from $50.
SOLID WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS from $45.
ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITS from $20.
OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

Upholstery Department.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
COTTAGE DRAPERIES.
LAMBREQUINS made and put up in the latest style.
HOLLAND and GILT SHADES, made and put up.
WINDOW CORNICES and MIRRORS, of superior style and finish.
FURNITURE COVERINGS and LOOSE COVERS, cut and made to order.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
MARSEILLES and CROCHET QUILTS, in all the popular brands.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.
ALSO,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, and BEDDING of the very best quality at prices TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

REMOVAL.

SELLING OFF!!
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF
CASHMERES,
HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, BYZANTINES,
GRENADINES,
BLACK SILKS.
ALSO, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, SHAWLS, SUITS, BONNETS, VEILS, CRAPES, &c., &c., at an immense reduction, previous to removal to premises No. 777 Broadway, which are now undergoing extensive alterations.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):
ALPS.....April 12.
ETNA.....April 26.
FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
ATLAS.....April 20.
CLARIBEL.....May 11.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE STATE LINE STEAMER
STATE OF INDIANA
WILL SAIL FROM THE COMPANY'S PIER, FOOT OF CANAL ST., NORTH RIVER, AT NOON ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH INST.
Passengers booked to Belfast, Liverpool, London, and Paris at low rates. Apply to
AUSTIN, BALDWIN, & CO.,
AGENTS, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—The STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA will sail April 20.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. BAIARD, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 1
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, April 13
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 10 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
WILMINGTON.....TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, April 6
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLAR, LILLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

DRY GOODS.

Spring Importation

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now prepared to exhibit full and varied lines of all the choice
NOVELTIES
IN
French and English Dress Goods,
BLACK AND COLORED PLAIN AND DAMASSE GRENADINES,
all Silk and Silk and Wool.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
CRETONNES,
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED
FOULARD CAMBRICS, ZEPHYR GINGHAMS,
FRENCH BATISTE.

LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, SETS
AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED FAILLES,
LOUISINES AND FOULARDS,
FANCY STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS,
BASKET, STRIPED, AND DAMASSE SILKS,
FOR OVERDRESSES, &c.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS,
OVERCOATINGS, WATERPROOFINGS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS,
FOR DEEP AND LIGHT BLACK.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES, FANCY TIES, CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, SILK SHOULDERETTES, &c.

Family and Household Linens,
Foreign and Domestic White Goods,
Flannels, Quilts, &c.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's
FURNISHING DEP'T,
Replete with every article, READY MADE or to ORDER at short notice.

Infants' Outfits
and Wedding Trousseaux
A SPECIALTY.
CARRIAGE PARASOLETTES,
STEEPLE-TOP PARASOLS,
SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS,
of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
N. B.—MOUNTING LACE COVERS to order at short notice.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING COSTUMES,
RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES,
MANTELS, CARRIAGE WRAPS, &c., &c.,
NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th St.

GENTLEMEN'S
DRESS SHIRTS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
"A., C. & CO.'S IMPROVED CUT."
THE LATEST STYLES, READY-MADE AND TO ORDER WITH DISPATCH, AND WARRANTED TO FIT. ALSO,
NECKWEAR.
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
SPRING NOVELTIES
NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th St.

Attractive Sale
OF
EMBROIDERIES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY NEXT
2,500 Pieces Hamburg Edgings,
VARIOUS WIDTHS FULLY 33 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
The above goods are all CHOICE AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

Spring Opening.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

LORD & TAYLOR

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND THE NEWEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES IN BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS TWO AND A HALF TO FIFTEEN YEARS.
SCHOOL SUITS, London style.....$6 50
DERBY SUITS, new style.....7 00
SINGLE AND D. B. Blouse suits.....6 50
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR KILT SUITS, ALL NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS. PRICES REDUCED.
GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 271 and 273 Canal, through to No. 31 Howard st., now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of carpets, as follows:
AXMINSTERS, BODY BRUSSELS,
VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Oil-cloths, Rugs, and Mattings.

BOSTON AND UNION
STEAM CARPET-BEATING COMPANY,
No. 9 East 19th st., New-York,
and corner 3d and Bond sts., Brooklyn.
Now is the time to have your carpets cleaned, before the rush of work in May.
PRICES FOR CLEANING.
Ingrain and 3-ply.....5c. per yard.
Brussels.....6c. per yard.
Velvet.....7c. per yard.
Axminster, Wilton, and Aubusson's.....8c. per yard.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND SPRING OPENING

AT
EHRICHS',
EIGHTH AVENUE, ABOVE 24TH ST.,
ON
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
APRIL 4 AND 5.
BRILLIANT DISPLAY
OF
FINE SUITS,
FINE MILLINERY,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
INFANTS' WEAR,
MARSEILLES SUITS,
PARASOLS, &c., &c.
We shall endeavor to make this SPRING OPENING especially attractive, and believe we shall not disappoint ladies when we promise to exhibit
GOODS WORTH LOOKING AT,
AT PRICES WORTH REMEMBERING.
WE CORDIALLY INVITE LADIES to CALL.
DON'T FORGET IT!
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY!

EHRICHS',
287 Eighth Avenue. 289.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

will offer, on MONDAY, April 3, in their DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, the choicest novelties ever shown in this City
A full line of CAMEL'S HAIR, in plain plaids and stripes, to match, for combination suits.
Special attention called to their lace and open-work CAMEL'S HAIR, a splendid article, and their own importation.
ALSO,
The MADRAS CLOTH, the lightest woolen fabric made, well adapted for Summer wear or Southern climate.
Great variety of BASKET CAMEL'S HAIR, 48 inches wide, in invisible plaids and stripes.
REAL INDIA DAMASSE CAMEL'S HAIR, 50 inches wide, for over-dresses, superior quality, light texture.
CAMEL'S HAIR DE MECCA, in nine different shades, light weight, for Summer wear.
A full line of MOHAIR, PONGEES, and FRENCH POPLINS, in plain, plaids, stripes, and brocades.
ALSO,
SOIE CASHMERE de LYON and SILK ARMURES.
The attention of customers is called to their
CASHMERE DEPARTMENT.
which has been replenished with all the new shades for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR, at reduced prices, including the very fashionable shades of Ecru, Light Blue, Creme, and French Gray.
Also,
CASHMERE EMBROIDERED, very handsome goods, for over-dresses, in all the leading colors.
Striped and brocaded BARTHEA and ARMURE Cloths excellent fabrics, very handsome and entirely new.
PARISIENNE CLOTH in all shades, from 50c. per yard upward. A full line of plain, plaid, and striped DEBEGE, all wool, of light texture, well adapted for Summer wear or traveling suits.
All-wool EMPRESS and CRETONNE CLOTHS, in great variety.

THE
POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEP'T
has been replenished with full lines of suitings, from 12½ cents per yard upward, including the KNICKERBOCKER, TANGORE, MORAVIAN, CINGALESE, and AGRA, in plain, plaid, stripes, and brocades, the largest variety ever shown in any retail house in the City.
STOCK READY FOR EXAMINATION.
☞ SAMPLES SENT FREE BY MAIL TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. NOVELTIES CONSTANTLY OPENED.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

LLLLL... The largest assortment of HUMAN HAIR GOODS positively retailed at wholesale prices.
The most modern style of COIFFURES on hand.
SSSS INVISIBLE FRONTS in great variety, very stylish, and improving the looks of all ladies instantly. Introduced first into this country by L. SHAW, No. 54 WEST 14TH ST., near Macy's, and NO. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st.
SSSS L. SHAW'S newly invented STEMLESS GRECIAN BRAID can be arranged in any style without difficulty; from $5 upward.
HAIRDRESSING. 50c. COMBINGS made up, 25c. and 50c. per ounce, or by L. SHAW'S newly invented method, roots all one way, equal to hair cut from the head. HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.
HHHH
HHHH
HHHH
HHHH
CREME BLANCHE,
or the magic beautifier, imparts a brilliant transparent complexion, warranted to be harmless. $1 per box.
AAAA The celebrated AURORA, to bleach hair of any color to a fine golden blond without injury to the hair. Price for 3 ounce bottle, $1 50; for 6 ounce bottle, $2 50.
A. J. PONTANE'S wonderful preparation DERMANTINE, to remove all wrinkles from the face, $2 per bottle.
WWWW L. SHAW, } No. 54 West 14th st.,
WWWW SOLE AGENT, } near Macy's,
WWWW and No. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st.
WWWW Goods sent to all parts of the country, when prepaid, free of all charge, or C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. E. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF fine watches, diamonds, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c.—On account of removal and declining the retail business, I. B. EYNER will offer at auction on MONDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his store, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st., his entire stock of watches, diamonds, silver-plated ware, counters, showcases, fire-proof safes, and all the fixtures of the store.
The above stock consists in part of a full line of fine American and Swiss watches and diamonds, and a large and general stock of fine gold jewelry; also a full line of silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, salvers, water sets, tea and coffee urns, knives, forks, and spoons.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.
The sale will continue through the week.

TUNIS JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
Old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.

ON TUESDAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st., fine sale of second-hand furniture removed from a suburban residence.
On WEDNESDAY, at No. 659 Lexington av., handsome Household Furniture.
P. S.—Particular attention given to sales of household furniture at private residences. At our store all our sales are arranged and displayed with that regard to the best interest of buyer and seller, which has given our salesroom so marked a preference in public estimation, as witness the large stock of goods from City and suburban residences on every sale day, and the immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen attending them.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASsortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
A. T. CONKLIN, President,
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

FOREIGN SILK
DEPARTMENT.

A fresh invoice of RICH DAMASSE SILKS, GRENADINES, and other HIGH NOVELTIES of exclusive disposition.

FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION,
STRIPED, CHECKED, and other
FANCY SILKS,
60, 65, AND 75 CTS., VERY CHEAP.
50 PIECES
PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS,
NEW COLORS, $1, WORTH $1 50.
BARGAINS IN BLACK GROS GRAIN, and Taffetas, from $1 up.
Standard Makes BLACK SILKS,
(kid glove finish.) warranted to give satisfaction.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.
MOURNING AND
BLACK GOODS
BLACK GRENADINES, VELVET STRIPES.
DAMASSE CHECKS, STRIPES IN HIGH NOVELTIES.
A very large stock of plain
Iron-frame Grenadines,
from 35 cents to the finest imported.
SPRING CASHMERES FROM 65 CENTS.
TAMISE, HENRIETTAS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
COUTALD'S CRAPES AND MOURNING VAILS, ALL SIZES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.
DRESS GOODS.
Just received, a new line of
DAMASSE GOODS,
IN PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID FABRICS,
ALL THE CREAM, CAMEO, WOOD, AND CLOTH SHADES FULLY REPRESENTED.
Also, large assortments of SPRING WEIGHT
CAMEL'S HAIR
GOODS,
BOTH IN MIXTURE AND SOLID COLORS.
FULL LINES OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS IN LOW AND MEDIUM GRADES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,
have now open their new
SPRING STYLES
OF
WALKING, CARRIAGE, DINNER, AND EVENING
COSTUMES,
in all the new and fashionable fabrics of this season, together with an unequaled assortment of
LADIES' CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE
CLOAKS AND DOLMANS
IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
IN PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
IN NEW DESIGNS AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.
We are now prepared to EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR DRESS-MAKING PROMPTLY, and in the latest styles, at reasonable prices.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A RECENT CONSIGNMENT OF NOVELTIES IN
INDIA GOODS
at prices much below their present value.
INDIA DECCA WRAPS, $10.
HANDSOME SQUARE
INDIA SHAWS,
FROM $65 UPWARD.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

H. C. F. KOCH,

6TH AV. AND 20TH ST.,
Will offer MONDAY, April 3,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
1,000 pieces of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
50 pieces silk and wool Damassé, 60c., worth 85c.
90 pieces wool Damassé, 31c., regular value 50c.
200 pieces Mohair Poplin at 25c, regular price 37c.
150 pieces Worsted Poplin, 35c., all new shades, worth 50c.
350 pieces Centennial Poplin, new styles, 12½c. and 14c., elsewhere 20c. and 25c.
Basket Plaids in all wool and mixed qualities, great bargains from last week's auction sales.
800 pieces of Grenadines, black wool striped, 50c., Broadway price 75c.; others in proportion.

BLACK SILKS.

40 pieces Black Lyons Silk, $1 15 and $1 25, respective values $1 35 and $1 50.
25 pieces Gros du Rhin, $1 45, value $1 75.
35 pieces Guinet's satin finish Cachemire Silk, $1 75, $2, $2 25, worth 37c. more each quality.
50 pieces Striped Silks, blue, brown, gray, &c., 75c., 80c., $1, worth $1 25.
100 pieces plain Colored Silks, $1 and up.

FROM AUCTION.

500 pieces of Black Cashmere.
90 pieces 5-4 Black Cashmere, 45c., worth 65c.
125 pieces 6-4 do., 50c., 60c., 70c., regular value 75c., 80c., $1.
50 pieces Cashmere d'Ecosse, 65c., real value $1 10.
150 pieces 6-4 Cashmere, 90c., $1, $1 15, worth $1 25, $1 37, $1 50.
65 pieces Drap d'Eté, extra wide and extra heavy, for sacques, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, from auction.
600 pieces of Black Alpaca, 25c. and up.

SUITS.

Rich Black Silk Suits, handsomely trimmed, $47.
Striped Silk Suits to order, from $30 up.
Colored Silk Suits from $50 up.
Poplin Suits of every description, from $7 up.
Elegant Overskirts and Basques, $8 to $10.
Stylish Suits of Worsted Material, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.
50 new styles of Drap d'Eté Sacques, $7, $9, $12 up.
Mourning or other Suits made to order at short notice for same price as those in stock.
Ladies can also have their own materials made up on the premises, in latest Paris fashions and artistic manner, at reasonable rates.

5,000 DOZEN HOSIERY
just received,
including all the
New Spring Styles,
25 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

From Auction,
500 pairs of Curtains,
in Real Lace, Guipure, and Nottingham.
Some slightly soiled at
half the original prices.

H. C. F. KOCH,
6TH AV. AND 20TH ST.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

S. T. TAYLOR, NO. 816 BROADWAY.—Opening of Spring styles WEDNESDAY, April 5. Through our three houses in Paris we have received in advance all the marked changes in toilets for the spring season. The only perfect system for cutting ladies' garments taught.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVE. AND 23D ST.

OPENING
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
THROUGHOUT OUR
Entire Establishment.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINES OF GOODS, IN ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS, TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
WE DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,
Which will be found unusually complete, with large and choice lines of
IMPORTED BONNETS AND HATS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, OSTRICH PLUMES, AND THE LEADING NOVELTIES IN BONNET RIBBONS AND TRIMMING SILKS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

IN OUR
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS, INFANTS' WEAR.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE GARMENTS,
FULL 20 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES OF FORMER SEASONS.

IN OUR
Lace and Embroidery Departments
100,000 YARDS OF
FINEST HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
Most superior made goods at 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, and 25 cents a yard, with the leading novelties in ECRU, WHITE AND COLORED CACHEMIRE LACES AND NETS, and an immense stock of
FINEST FRENCH GUIPURE BANDS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

IN

THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT THE MARKETS SUPPLY.

Just now to modify somewhat the rigors of Lent, come the early Spring vegetables from Florida and South Carolina. Every year the quantity of such *primeurs* increases, though the demand does not seem to induce any great decrease in price. Occasionally even for those whose means are limited, a dish of new potatoes cooked *a la maitre d'hotel* (receipts for which have already been given in our columns) will be found most acceptable. A dish garnished with Bermuda tomatoes will considerably enliven the general monotony of the dinner-table. Eggs are now becoming abundant, and the infinite number of ways in which they can be served should give full scope to the talent of housekeepers. As to fish, the markets are well supplied, California sending us her fine salmon from the Sacramento River. Just about this season there may be some complaint as to the difficulty in providing a variety of food, but with each succeeding year, and the improved methods of transportation, New-York markets draw to themselves all that is good to eat from the surrounding regions.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPT FOR STEWING ANY KIND OF BASS.—Slice a few onions in rounds, a couple of parsnip; lengthwise, boil in water, add vinegar, pepper, salt and mace. Chop some fish very fine; put in rolled crackers, nutmeg, salt, pepper; one or two eggs, according to quantity; roll into small balls; take a half pound of butter, with water; boil all in one pot; before dishing the fish, add three well-beaten eggs to the gravy; garnish the dish with parsley.—M. A. H.

RECEIPT FOR HALIBUT OR HADDOCK.—First boil your fish; lay on fish dish; take a cupful of the water the fish was boiled in; add half pound of butter; beat five eggs, the juice of four lemons, some grated nutmeg together. When the butter has boiled once or twice, add the eggs and pour it over the fish; garnish with parsley; you can add a little sugar to the gravy.—M. A. H.

TO MAKE MUSHROOM SAUCE OF DRIED ITALIAN MUSHROOMS.—Soak a handful of mushrooms in tepid water, about enough to cover them, for several hours. Put a spoonful of onion minced very fine on the fire, with a tablespoonful of butter, and then add a tablespoonful and a half of flour; stir it till it begins to brown, then add the water the mushrooms were soaked in and half a cup of stock or water; salt and pepper to taste. Let it simmer for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then strain it through a fine sieve. Put the mushrooms into it, and let it cook very slowly until they are tender, which will be in twenty or thirty minutes.—REFORM.

DOUGHNUTS.—One bowl rising, one bowl warm water, one cup butter, two cups sugar, two eggs.—MRS. G. W. C.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One pound raisins, one pound currants, one pound suet, one pound flour, half pound citron, one nutmeg, one tablespoonful allspice, six eggs, one pound brown sugar, one wineglass brandy; boil six hours.—Mrs. G. W. C.

CLAM FRITTERS.—Twenty-five clams, chopped fine; add to these a batter made with a half pint of the clam-liquor, a heaping pint of flour, and two eggs well beaten, soda, about the size of a pea, dissolved in water; fry in hot lard.—O. S.

COOKIES.—Two-thirds cup of butter, one cup of sugar, half cup of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, four cups of flour, nutmeg to taste.—MAY.

SHAD ROE WITH SCALLOPS.—Fry the roe with salt pork cut in dice one quarter of an inch square; prepare a neat bed of mashed potatoes, and set it to brown before the fire, or in the oven; as soon as the roe is browned lay it upon the potatoes, keeping it warm; then place one pint of scallops in the pan with the pork, and fry them till tender, but only slightly brown; arrange the scallops and pork around the roe upon the mashed potatoes, and serve very hot.

CODFISH, WITH CURRY—CURRY SAUCE.—Slice two onions, one carrot, and one head of celery thin, and stew all till tender in two ounces of butter; season with one dessert-spoonful of curry powder, a little mace and thyme, according to taste; throw in three stalks of parsley and one bay leaf, add one pint of water or fish stock, thicken with flour, and boil up once; then strain the sauce and cool it in order to remove all fat, and heat it in a saucepan set into boiling water.

CODFISH.—Lay some slices of fresh codfish, one and a half inches thick in a buttered frying-pan; moisten them plentifully with the above sauce, and simmer them gently for twenty minutes; dish them in a circle and strain the sauce over them; serve hot.—J. C.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Cut a piece of bread about 6 by 3 inches; take off all the crust, toast it and butter it on one side; cut a slice of rich cheese of the thickness of the bread and sufficient to cover the bread; place it before a clear fire at an angle of 45°, where it will toast briskly.

BROILED HADDOCK, WITH DUTCH SAUCE.—Clean, dry, and score a Finnan haddie; lay it for one hour in a little olive-oil and salt and pepper, while the sauce is being made.

DUTCH SAUCE.—Place in a stew-pan the yolks of six eggs, six ounces of butter, two tablespoonfuls of water, one saltspoonful of salt, and a dust of white pepper; set the pan over the fire, and stir the sauce with a wooden spoon until it thickens; pass it through a fine sieve, and set the vessel containing it in a pan of boiling water to keep warm. Broil the fish and serve it upon a napkin, sending the sauce in a boat to table with it.—J. C.

IMPORTANT—"SCREWS IN PLASTER."—It often becomes desirable to insert screws into plaster walls without attaching them to any wood-work; but when we turn them the plaster gives way, and our effort is vain; and yet a screw may be inserted in plaster, so as to hold light pictures, &c., very firmly. Enlarge the hole without twice the diameter of the screw, fill it with Plaster of Paris, such as is used for fastening the tops of lamps, &c., and bed the screw in the soft plaster. When the plaster has set the screw will hold like iron.—ANNA.

OMELETTE SOUFLEE.—Separate the yolks from the whites of six eggs; mix with the yolks four spoonfuls of powdered sugar, half of a lemon-skin, chopped fine, (or vanilla;) beat up and make a paste, like as for biscuits. Then beat up the whites of the eggs, mix them lightly with the yolks, without breaking the latter too much; butter the bottom of a dish, pour in the omelette, cover it with sugar, and cook in the oven. Seven or eight minutes suffice to cook it. When the omelette rises and is a fine color, serve it promptly.—C. F.

SALSIFY, WITH BUTTER SAUCE.—Scrape the roots and throw them in fresh water, mixed with a little vinegar; dilute a good handful of flour with salt and vinegar (a half-glass to each bunch of salsify,) in a saucepan full of water; when the water boils put in the salsify and cook about an hour; drain it and serve with butter sauce, or white sauce. If any of the salsify remain over until the following day, dip them in a frying paste and fry them. Serve with chopped parsley sprinkled over the top.—C. F.

PICKLED LEMONS.—Cut the lemons in quarters—not entirely apart—and put a teaspoonful of salt in each one; put them where they will dry, either in the hot sun or by the stove; when they are dried so that they are black, and look good for nothing, prepare the vinegar with cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger-root, onion, and a little mustard-seed, and pour it boiling hot over the lemons; keep a year before using. They are quite equal to the West India lime. They require more vinegar than other pickles as the lemons will swell to their natural size.

PICKLED PEACHES.—Take out of free-stone peaches the pits; fill with large and small mustard-seeds, mixed with some grated horse-radish; tie them up with a thread; pour over them a hot syrup, made of one pound of brown sugar to a quart of vinegar. The peaches must not be too hard to pickle in this way.—B.

ORANGE SOUFFLED.—Slice five oranges, and pour over them a cold custard, made of one pint of milk, the yolks of five eggs, sweetened to taste; beat the whites of eggs to a froth, and brown carefully.—R. A. M.

STEWED BEEF.—Take two pounds of raw beef, cut it in inch-square pieces, put in a saucepan, and cover with cold water; let it cook slowly for four hours, then drain gravy, which will be a rich, brown color; dredge sufficient flour in to thicken the gravy, add salt and pepper to taste, and serve; if liked, two onions may be added when half done, but it is very nice without.—GERTIE.

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ANSWERS.

FOR COLORING EASTER EGGS.—To color them a beautiful crimson buy five cents' worth of cochineal put this to two quarts of water and boil the egg in it. Another good coloring is logwood. You can also bronze them with common bronze used for shoes. To scratch figures on them use a quill dipped in vinegar.

EASTER EGGS.—F. E. can color Easter eggs by taking small bits of highly-colored ribbons and sewing them tightly around the eggs. Then add a tablespoonful of alum to a quart of water and boil the eggs in it for an hour or two. Take them out, tear off the wrappings, and she will find them dyed a similar color. If they are not highly colored repeat the process. Now, if she would make them still prettier, she can select a crimson or purple colored egg, a dark brown one, and with a sharp instrument, (a penknife will do,) etch a monogram, or a tiny landscape, or a comical device upon the shell. Still another way is to boil the egg very hard and cut it with a sharp knife directly in the middle. Scrape out the contents, and make a little bag of gayly colored silk, satin, or ribbon and attach it to the shell, covering the edges with a strip of gold-beaded paper. Draw up the bag with a ribbon, and fill it with sugar-plums. A ring, gold thimble, or a brooch can be placed at the bottom of the egg if one desires to give a handsome present with it. The upper part of an egg after being boiled can be cut off and the meat removed; then paint it with the albumen of an uncooked egg. Let it dry, and afterward you can sketch a cluster of flowers upon it in water colors, or an illuminated motto. Mixing the colors with flake white will improve them. Make a silken bag, as described above, and gum it on. Decalcomanie is also a good method for decorating Easter eggs. A little box can be made of a colored egg by cutting it lengthways and binding the edges with colored ribbons or with gold paper. Then gum a ribbon across the hollow of each, leaving ends at both sides; sew two ends together in a bow to make a hinge, and fasten it by tying the other ends. Thus prepared, the egg will make a very pretty ring or jewelry box.—S. O. J.

TO SHAPE ROLLS LIKE THE BAKERS'.—Roll out the risen dough when it is exceedingly light and puffy and cut it into rounds with a tumbler. Put a feather into some melted butter and rub it lightly over the rounds, then fold them into a half moon, prick them on the top, and lay on a flat tin to rise. When they are very light, bake in a hot oven about twenty minutes. The oven should be so hot you cannot hold your hand in it and count over twenty.

HOME RECEIPTS FOR COOKING TROUT.—If the trout are small, fry in the spider and boiling hot pork dripping will cook them in the most delicious manner. Clean the fish, but do not cut off their heads; dip them into sifted Indian-meal and fry a light brown.

BROILED TROUT, WITH CREAM.—Trout of from half a pound upward are very delicious when broiled upon a hot gridiron, first greasing its bars to prevent the fish from sticking. Turn from one side to the other, cooking first on the skin side; take a tea-cup of cream or three teaspoonfuls of condensed milk, and boil it in a basin; season it with pepper, salt, and a little butter, and turn over the fish.

BOILED TROUT.—Trout of good size are very appetizing when boiled like salmon or halibut. Put two tablespoonfuls of vinegar into enough boiling water to cover the fish; add a teaspoonful of salt, and boil for twenty-five minutes. Serve with drawn butter gravy, made by thickening milk with a little flour, and boiling it by placing the basin in a pan of water. Add a large piece of butter just before you serve it. Capers can be added to this sauce, or parsley, and the latter should be placed about the fish.

POTTED TROUT.—Clean the fish, cutting off the heads, and cut them in two or three pieces according to size. Take a small jar and put in a piece of fish, or enough to cover the bottom of it. Sprinkle it over with pepper, salt, and three or four allspice berries. Fill up the jar in this way, and then turn over it strong vinegar. Put on the cover, and place over it a paste made of flour and water. Bake it for two hours or more. Set aside without breaking the covering, and next day you will have a delicious dish for lunch, breakfast or tea. Sind cooked in the same way is also most nice, but it needs three or four hours.—S. O. J.

HOW TO WASH BLACK CALICOES.—Put the calicoes in a boiler with enough cold water to cover them well, and let them come to a boil. Then take out into clean water, and soap and rub any part of the white (if there is any) which still looks soiled, after which rinse, wring as dry as possible, and dry quickly.—A. V. S.

MRS. R. R. L.—Salt thrown into the water will set the color of black calico.—EMMA.

HOW TO STIFFEN A CRAPE VEIL.—I always keep my veil folded and pressed under a heavy book, and when it looks gray, take alcohol enough to wet it thoroughly, then shake it dry, fold it nicely, and press.—A. L. S.

Black crape can be perfectly restored by holding it over the steam of a boiling tea-kettle.—EMMA.

FROTHY CHOCOLATE.—Put the milk upon the fire; when about to boil, add the scraped chocolate, stir briskly for two minutes, then take from the fire; throw in with grated sugar a well-beaten egg.—C. F.

GERMAN CHOCOLATE.—To two ounces of bakers' chocolate, shaved or grated fine, take one quart hot water—or, what is better, water and milk. Put the chocolate in the water before it boils, with one scant cup of brown sugar, and stir frequently. Then dissolve two heaped teaspoonfuls corn starch in one-half cup of milk, and as soon as the chocolate boils stir it in and let it boil up once, and the cooking is done. Then take one whole egg and put it in a quart pail, or any deep narrow dish, and pour on it one-half cup of hot though not boiling water, and beat very thoroughly with an egg-beater. This should be done just as the chocolate is to be served; then put this foam on top of the pitcher in which the chocolate is and mix in slightly. Put vanilla flavoring in the pitcher.—MARTHA.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Get one pint of naphtha and it will clean six pairs. Wash as if you were washing a rag and rinse in clean naphtha; when rinsed put on the hands; they dry in a few minutes; lay them in your glove-box with a little perfume.—GERMANTOWN.

TO CLEAN LIGHT KID GLOVES.—Put gloves on the hand and rub with a flannel cloth dipped in gasoline.—NANNIE.

WHITE POTATO PIE.—For one good-sized pie take half pound potatoes, boil and mash, and while hot squeeze one-half a lemon into it, with a good-sized piece of butter; add one cup white sugar, two or three eggs, half teaspoonful mace, and grate nutmeg on top of pie.

WHITE POTATO PIE.—One pint of mashed potatoes, seasoned with salt as for table, three eggs, one pint sugar, half cup butter, half teacup cream, rind and juice of one lemon, one tablespoonful brandy.—M. S. P.

TO PREVENT COLD FEET.—A. B. will find that by wearing cork sole boots and wearing the stockings over the knee she will be entirely relieved from cold feet.—EXPERIENCE.

TO PREVENT COLD FEET.—Have two pair of stockings ready for use, and wear them every day alternately; do not wear shoes that are too tight for your feet.

TO REMOVE SLIGHT SCRATCHES AND WATER STAINS OUT OF MARBLE.—Take a piece of pumice-stone, flat on one side, and rub over the whole slab; keep both marble and pumice-stone wet while in use.—A. M.

HOW TO MAKE PEPPERMINT DROPS.—There are various ways of making them; a simple one is the following: Take a quantity of sugar and put it in a dish, with water enough to hardly dissolve all the sugar; put on a quick fire and boil; then put in a few drops of peppermint, (only a few drops;) drop on a tin plate to suit yourself; stir the solution until ready to make the drops.—A. M.

CURRIE POWDER.—Eight ounces carcuma, one ounce cumin-seed, four ounces coriander-seed, half-ounce caraway-seed, one ounce cardamom-seed, two ounces black pepper, two ounces cayenne pepper, two ounces Jamaica ginger; mix and sift. Some prefer the cumin omitted.—DRUGGIST.

TO MAKE TEA PROPERLY.—Scald out with freshly boiling, pure, soft water an earthenware or a silver teapot, no other; put into it instantly as many teaspoonfuls of tea as there are persons, and an extra one "for the pot." Pour in just enough boiling water to cover, and set it by the fire to steep for five to seven minutes, then add the requisite quantity of boiling water; let it draw the same time longer, and you will have a cup of tea as perfect as its quality will admit. In England, where the tea is prepared on the table, it is usual to cover the tea-pot with a thickly wadded cover of cloth, called a "cosy," which retains all the heat. It is important that the tea be made as soon as the water is actually boiling in the kettle.—BEADE.

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MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. J. H. Budke commanding, has been assigned to the armory in Elm street, lately vacated by the Ninety-sixth Regiment.

The Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. J. F. Simons commanding, paraded in full uniform for drill at the armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, last Monday evening.

A special meeting of the Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Association, Brooklyn, will be held at the armory to-morrow at 8 P. M. Several new members will be elected on that occasion.

Members of the Twenty-second and the late Eighty-fourth Regiments who may desire to dispose of their discarded full-dress coats, may find a purchaser by consulting our advertising columns.

The several regiments in the Second Brigade, New-Jersey National Guard, are drilling in the ceremonies of guard-mounting and dress-parade in view of their visit to Philadelphia next Summer.

Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, elected Lieut. Charles Wnage to be Captain last Thursday evening. On the same occasion Peter Schlig was elected Captain of Company E.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, will celebrate the anniversary of its organization by giving a reception and ball at Military Hall, corner of Scholes and Leonard streets, on Monday evening, April 17.

Brig. Gen. Ira L. Beebe, lately elected to the command of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has been presented with a full set of equipments by the "Gen. John B. Woodward Staff Association," of which he is a member.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment held an adjourned meeting last Friday evening. Arrangements were considered for celebrating the anniversary of the regiment, which occurs on Friday, the 21st inst.

The veterans of Company A, Third Regiment Volunteers, will hold a special meeting at Roeber's Assembly Rooms, corner of Lorimer and Ten Eyck streets, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, the object being the formation of a "Centennial Corps."

The annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory next Tuesday at 8 P. M. The acceptance of the challenge of the Irish Rifle Team, the Centennial matches, and election of officers will constitute the order of business.

The left wing of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, was drilled by Col. Roehr at its armory last Wednesday evening. First Sergt. John Adelman and Quartermaster Sergt. George Pfaff have been honorably discharged, owing to the expiration of their terms of service.

The Washington Grey Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Boker, commanding, held its closing drill at the armory last Tuesday evening, parading two platoons of eight files front, numbering in all forty men. The same command had a pleasant reception at the armory last Thursday evening.

Major Gen. James W. Husted, commanding the Third Division, has made the following appointments on his staff: Col. Frank Brandreth, Engineer; James F. Lawrence, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Henry Huss, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major Albert S. Washburn, Aid de Camp.

The annual meeting of the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, will take place at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, April 19. A handsome flag will be presented to the uniformed corps on that occasion by the ununiformed members of this command, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Col. Stephen R. Smith, of the Second Regiment Connecticut National Guard, has appointed the following officers on his staff: Adjutant, Russell Thompson; Quartermaster, Samuel P. Brown; Paymaster, Frederick A. Spencer; Surgeon, Evelyn L. Bissell; Assistant Surgeon, Edward H. Riley; Chaplain, Alonzo N. Lewis.

Col. J. Stricker Jenkins, commanding the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, has tendered his resignation, owing to protracted illness, which has continued for a period of over fifteen months. An extended leave of absence is to be tendered to Col. Jenkins for the purpose of continuing him in the command of the regiment.

Lieut. William B. Knapp, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, has assumed command of that company, pending the trial of Capt. Desmarets. A regular meeting of the company will be held at the armory to-morrow at 8 P. M., when the Committee on Admissions will be present for the purpose of examining applicants for membership.

A new Examining Board has been appointed for the examination of cavalry and artillery officers in the First Division, consisting of the following officers: Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery; Major George W. Sauer, Third Cavalry, and Major August Belknap. The board will convene at the "Headquarters," No. 7 West Thirteenth street, to-morrow evening.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Briggs commanding, assembled at the armory for drill last Monday evening, parading eight companies of twelve files. The Cadet Corps now numbers twenty members, and a communication has been addressed to the Board of Education asking permission to recruit from the public schools. A promenade concert will be given by this command on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the armory.

Company H, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Hoagland, held its closing drill at the armory last Monday evening preparatory to the "division" drills, which commence this week. On the same evening Capt. Kirkland, of Company B, and Capt. Tallman, of Company C, were presented with new swords by their respective commands. Capts. Tallman and Kirkland are now the senior Captains of the regiment, and hold the right and left line respectively.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey commanding, held its closing drill at the State Arsonal last Tuesday evening, parading forty-three files and five non-commissioned officers. At the close of the company drill, nine members stepped to the front and gave an exhibition drill in the "Manual," for a company medal. Sergt. Chauncey was the successful competitor. The nine men thus selected were commended for not having missed a drill during the past Winter. The funeral of Irving Bogardus, late a member of Company D, took place at the residence of his parents at Garden City, Long Island, last Thursday.

A court-martial has been appointed for the trial of delinquent officers in the First Division, above the rank of Captain, comprising the following officers: Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment; Lieut. Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Regiment, and Major E. A. McAlpine, Seventy-first Regiment. According to the provisions of the order, only Lieutenant Colonels and Majors can be tried before this court, as the code provides that "In all cases, a majority of the court shall be of not less rank than the accused." The court will convene at No. 7 West Thirteenth street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 8 P. M.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein, commanding, held a carbine contest at the State Arsenal, last Tuesday evening. Following are the leading scores:

Private Dillenburg	5	5	4	4 5—23
Q. M. S. Spple	4	4	4	5 5—22
Bugler Stetzer	4	4	5	4 4—21
Capt. Karl Klein	4	5	5	4 3—21
Lieut. M. Heldt	4	4	4	5 5—21
Corporal Weigold	4	5	4	4 4—21
Sergt. Eden	4	4	3	4 5—20
Corporal Merkel	4	5	4	3 4—20
Corporal Dillenburg	5	4	4	4 3—20
Private Müller	3	4	5	5 3—20
Private Werner	3	4	4	5 4—20

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the charges maintained against Inspector Gen. John B. Woodward by Capt. James Douglass, of the late Eighty-fourth Regiment, has been dissolved, and the opinion of Gen. Ward, the President, promulgated in general orders. The opinion of the court is that Gen. Woodward is wholly blameless in the matter, and that "Capt. Douglass committed a serious breach of decorum, at the very least, in publishing such a letter, without taking steps to verify such a statement." The opinion characterizes the grievances held by Capt. Douglass as "clearly imaginary." This will probably settle the scandal, as Capt. Douglass is a supernumerary officer and not liable to court-martial.

The final concert in the series was given by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band at the armory last evening. A pleasant feature of the entertainment was the presentation of a handsome gold badge to Mr. Gilmore by the officers of the regiment. The trophy is elaborate in design and execution, and is valued at $250. It consists of two oval bands encircling the monogram "P. S. G." on a blue ribbon background. Upon the two bands is the inscription "Presented to Bandmaster P. S. Gilmore by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., April 1, 1876." From the lower band depends the regimental pin, two and one-half inches in diameter, in gold and blue enamel, surmounted by the number "22" one inch in length, and formed of emerald diamonds.

The Board of Officers of the Twelfth Regiment has secured the Hippodrome for the evening of the 20th inst., on which occasion a review, battalion drill, dress-parade, promenade concert, and reception will take place. The accommodations afforded by the immense size of the Hippodrome will afford space for the regiment to execute the multifarious movements in Upton's tactics, unhampered by encroaching spectators, while the latter will enjoy a much better view of the ceremonies from their elevated position, than could be afforded at the State Arsenal, or even the Rink, in Third avenue. The wing-drills, held at the regimental armory last Monday and Tuesday evenings, were well attended. Formation was made on each occasion with four companies of sixteen files front. Instruction in the manual and marching in "column of fours," were the subjects of drill. A regimental court-martial will convene at the armory on Monday evening, April 24. Major Wilson will preside.

Private John McCarthy, of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, is living in destitute circumstances at No. 347 East Sixtieth street. He has been confined to his house by lung disease for the past eight months, and the little money he had saved from his earnings as a gilder and frame maker, has long since been exhausted, and his family, consisting of a wife and six children, ranging from a girl of eleven years to a child of eight months, has lately been kept from starvation by the charity of a few of his former customers. Mr. McCarthy was a member of the above-mentioned regiment when it was stationed at Washington with Gen. Abercrombie's forces. At that time Col. Garney was in command, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford was Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, while Capt. Smith commanded Company D. The writer called personally upon the unfortunate man, and will vouch for the foregoing statement.

The several companies in the Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding, will assemble at the regimental armory, in fatigue uniform, with black belts, for drill and instruction in the "School of the Battalion," as follows: Companies B, C, and E on Monday evenings, April 10, 17, and 24; Companies F and G Tuesdays, April 11, 18, and 25; Companies H, I, and K, Wednesdays, April 12, 19, and 26; Companies A and D, Thursdays, April 13, 20, and 27. Roll-call on each occasion at 8 P. M. Non-attendants will be fined $6. To secure this end Commandants of companies are directed, in orders, to report the names of all absentees to head-quarters immediately after each drill; also, the names of all Sergeants who were absent from drill on March 18, last. The commissioned officers of the regiment are under orders to assemble for theoretical drill and instruction in the "Manual of the Sword," at the armory to-morrow evening. A full-dress inspection will be ordered during next month. Andrew Domigan has been appointed Armorer, vice Hill, resigned.

The left wing of the Seventy-first Regiment, comprising Companies D, C, F, K, and H, will parade at the armory for battalion drill on Monday, April 10, at 8 P. M. Major E. A. McAlpine will assume command on that occasion. Capt. E. A. Des Marets, of Company A, has been placed under arrest by order of Col. Vose, and will shortly be ordered before a court-martial, upon charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen, and for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. The specifications are, in substance, that on a recent occasion Capt. Des Marets willfully tore from the walls of the company room a copy of the rules and regulations which had been placed there by order of the Colonel, and in the presence of the enlisted men of his company. Company K, Capt. R. S. Orsor commanding, paraded fifty-five men at a drill last Wednesday evening. Capt. Orsor assumed command of this company on Feb. 3, 1875, at which time there were only seventeen men on the rolls. Through his arduous exertions he has increased his command to a total of seventy-five active members. Capt. W. C. Clark has had unparalleled success in the formation of Company D, and now possesses a command of 111 men. This company will hold its first drill at the armory next Thursday night.

THE DRY GOODS JOBBING TRADE.

RIVALRY BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN DEALERS—A CIRCULAR FROM A NEW-YORK HOUSE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 31.

The gradual transfer of the trade of Western dry goods merchants from New-York and other Eastern cities to home markets is one of the most remarkable features in the present aspect of the Western trade. Many circumstances have combined to produce this change, and leading Western jobbers, taking advantage of the ever-increasing facilities afforded them, have boldly entered into competition with the East, and built up an enormous business of so rapidly increased magnitude that to-day there are establishments in Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis which rival in the extent of their transactions the most prominent houses of New-York. The enterprise displayed by Western jobbers has had the natural effect of keeping the bulk of the Western trade at home, and an army of buyers who, some years ago purchased their goods in the Eastern marts, now confine their dealings almost exclusively to the jobbing centres nearest them. That the Western jobbing trade should be done at home, is, we think, a proposition that cannot be refuted. Possessed of ample capital, carrying immense stocks, buying their goods as cheap as cash can buy them, and transacting their business at a comparatively light expense, the Western jobbers can offer such inducements in goods and prices as to effectually anchor the trade at home, and the quarterly or semi-annual journey to New-York, with all its heavy attendant expenses, inconveniences, and loss of time, is now rapidly becoming a thing of the past. This diversion of the wholesale trade has been long a source of great anxiety to Eastern jobbers, and has been widely discussed in commercial circles. Every effort was and is now being made to arrest the westward movement of buyers, and an army of drummers have been maintained, and are to be found in every town in the West. But now comes a singular phase in the contest between the East and West. A well-known house, which must have felt the shoe pinch very severely, has just issued and flung broadcast over the land the following extraordinary circular:

NOTICE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.

We beg leave to caution our Western customers against buying their foreign goods in the Western cities. The leading jobbers of the West issue price lists of domestic goods at New-York prices, and as they have to pay the freight on these goods from the East, as well as lose ten days' or a fortnight's interest on them, they do this part of their business at a positive loss. They are consequently compelled to ask an extravagant profit on their foreign goods to enable them to make a fair average on their whole sales. We, therefore, recommend merchants to supply themselves with domestics in the nearest market, and to order all their foreign and fancy goods from New-York, as we feel confident that by so doing they will save fully ten per cent. on this part of their purchases. Our travelers will wait upon you with full lines of samples of all imported goods, and we invite a comparison of prices with the goods offered in the Western markets. Please reserve your orders for us. Yours truly,

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1876.

P. S.—We have just seen and carefully examined a lot of samples of white goods and Hamburgs sent out to Cincinnati by a leading Western house, and we are happy to say that the comparison fully sustains our remarks in the above circular.

This circular, we think, indicates very clearly the desperate straits that the house issuing it must be put to in order to hold its trade, and it is very curious to notice the broad admission made in this most unmercantile document. E. S. Jaffray & Co. admit that "the leading jobbers of the West issue price lists of domestic goods at New-York prices," and actually wind up by recommending "merchants to supply themselves with domestics in the nearest market." Now, here is a plain admission that the merchant can do better by buying domestics at home than in New-York. Let us see how much this astonishing confession implies. It means that in all dry goods of domestic manufacture the East cannot compete with the West. Now, the trade in domestics is about seventy-five per cent. of the whole dry goods jobbing trade, and includes such goods as prints, brown and bleached cottons, woolens, jeans, hosiery, dress goods, flannels, and a long catalogue of other fabrics and articles, to say nothing of the immense trade now done in silks, ribbons, notions, carpets, &c., of domestic manufacture. E. S. Jaffray & Co., while recommending merchants to buy these domestics from Western jobbers, also recommend them to order all their foreign, or fancy goods, from New-York, alleging that Western jobbers sell their domestics at a "positive loss," expecting to reimburse themselves by asking an extravagant profit on their foreign goods.

E. S. Jaffray & Co. admit then that in domestics, which is seventy-five per cent. of the entire trade, the merchant buys cheaper from the Western than from the Eastern jobber, and if the Western jobber does three-fourths of his entire trade at a "positive loss," we are very much mistaken in the shrewd men who invest large capital in a business which, according to E. S. Jaffray & Co., is nearly all loss. We do not think that E. S. Jaffray & Co. really believe it. No business man can give such an assertion credence.

Now, with regard to imported goods, the facts are simply these: Take

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACAULAY'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULAY. By his nephew, G. Otto Trevelyan, Member of Parliament for Hawick District of Burghs. In two volumes. Vol. I. New-York: Harper & Bros.

This work is sure to be a delightful surprise even to the most insatiable devourer of biographies. To say that it is worthy of the great man whose life it describes is both high and deserved praise, but this is only a vague characterization of the memoir. Macaulay has occupied so stately a place in English literature, his name is so exclusively associated with the dignified and severe, that it is hard to think of him save as a purely intellectual man entirely removed from, and elevated above, the passions of common humanity. Here, however, we have him precisely as he was, and the main features of the portrait are drawn by his own hand. A very large part of the volume now given to the public is taken up with letters written to his parents in his earlier years, and then come a series to his two sisters, upon one of whom particularly his singularly intense affections were concentrated to a remarkable degree. most of these letters to his sisters were written when he was the lion of the leading literary circles of London, and at the time of his greatest Parliamentary triumphs. They fairly corruscate with wit, and an irrepressible spirit of fun breaks out in the midst of brilliant descriptions of social gatherings and of earnest political struggles. Now and then his inexhaustible wealth of language rises into, or perhaps we should say bursts out in, rollicking rhyme, and through the whole there runs an under-current of earnest, filial, and fraternal affection which charms and attracts irresistibly. The revelation thus made of Macaulay's inner nature will be a complete surprise to those who have known the man solely from his works. Hereafter he will not only be venerated as one of the master minds of his age, he will be loved as a man of earnest and strong domestic affections, and of singular breadth and strength of character. For these reasons as well as for the frankness and cleverness with which his nephew has filled up the outlines of the portrait Macaulay has drawn of himself, this is sure to be a classic among biographies.

We shall waste very little of our space by sketching in detail Macaulay's life as it is here described. The leading facts may be learned from any biographical dictionary. It is curious to note that his great-grandfather Aulay Macaulay distinguished himself—in Dr. Johnson's eyes at least—as the historian of St. Kilda. The great lexicographer, it seems, sought the acquaintance of the humble historian at Calder, and afterward expressed the uncharitable opinion that Mr. Macaulay "was not competent to have written the book that went by his name," "a decision," adds Mr. Trevelyan, "which, to those who happen to have read the work, will give a very poor opinion of my ancestor's abilities." John Macaulay, the eldest son of old Aulay and the grandfather of Lord Macaulay, was a minister, and "during the famous tour in the Hebrides," Mr. Trevelyan tells us, "came across the party of Boswell, who mentions him in an exquisitely absurd paragraph, the first of those in which is described the visit to Inverary Castle on Oct. 25. Mr. Macaulay afterward passed the evening with the travelers at their inn, and provoked Johnson into what Bosswell calls warmth, and any one else would call brutality, by the very proper remark that he had no notion of people being in earnest in good professions, if their practice belied them." "When we think what well-known ground this was to Lord Macaulay," adds Mr. Trevelyan, "it is impossible to suppress a wish that the great talker had been at hand, to avenge his grandfather and granduncle." Next morning "Mr. Macaulay breakfasted with us, nothing hurt or dismayed by his last night's correction. Being a man of good sense, he had a just admiration of Dr. Johnson." He was rewarded by seeing Johnson at his very best, and hearing him declaim some of the finest lines that ever were written, in a manner worthy of his subject. * * * Two generations after, Mr. Carlyle, during a visit to the late Lord Ashburton at the Grange, caught sight of Macaulay's face in unwonted repose, as he was turning over the pages of a book "I noticed," said he, "the homely Norse features that you find every where in the Western Isles, and I thought to myself: 'Well! any one can see that you are an honest, good sort of fellow, made out of oat-meal.'"

Zachary Macaulay, Lord Macaulay's father, was one of the first, the most self-sacrificing, and the bravest of the English philanthropists who devoted themselves to the abolition of slavery in the British dominions. He also proved himself a practical friend of the liberated negro by endeavoring to establish a colony of freedmen at Sierra Leone. After his final return from Sierra Leone, in August, 1799, Zachary Macaulay married Miss Selina Mills, to whom he had become engaged three years before, during a visit to England, and in the following year, on Oct. 25, the day of St. Crispin, the anniversary of Agincourt, (as he liked to say,) the future historian and statesman was born. The very next day the father was thrown from his horse, both arms were broken, and he spent in a sick-room the remainder of the only holiday worth the name which (as far as can be traced in the family records) he ever took during his married life. Owing to this accident, the young couple were detained at Rothley, the residence of his sister-in-law, where she had gone to be confined, into the Winter, and the child was baptized, in the private chapel which formed part of the house, on the 26th of November, 1800, by the names of Thomas Babington, Rev. Aulay Macaulay and Mr. and Mrs. Babington acting as sponsors.

Macaulay early gave signs of a singular precocity. From the time that he was three years old he read incessantly, for the most part lying on the rug before the fire, with his book on the ground and a piece of bread and butter in his hand. A very clever woman who then lived in the house as parlor-maid told how he used to sit in his nankeen frock, perched on the table by her as she was cleaning the plate, and expounding to her out of a volume as big as himself. His memory, even at this early age, retained without effort the phraseology of the book which he had been last engaged on, and he talked, as the maid said, "quite printed words," which produced an effect that appeared formal, and often, no doubt, exceedingly droll. Mrs. Hannah More was fond of relating how she called at Mr. Macaulay's, and was met by a fair, pretty, slight child, with abundance of light hair, about four years of age, who came to the front door to receive her and tell her that his parents were out, but that if she would be good enough to come in he would bring her a glass of old spirits; a proposition which greatly startled the good lady, who had never aspired beyond cowslip-wine. When questioned as to what he knew about old spirits, he could only say that Robinson Crusoe often had some. About this period his father took him on a visit to Lady Waldegrave, at Strawberry Hill, and was much pleased to exhibit to his old friend the fair, bright boy, dressed in a green coat with red collar and cuffs, a frill at the throat, and white trousers. After some time had been spent among the wonders of the Orford collection, of which he ever after carried a catalogue in his head, a servant who was waiting upon the company in the great gallery spilled some hot coffee over his legs. The hostess was all kindness and compassion, and when, after a while, she asked how he was feeling, the little fellow looked up in her face and replied, "Thank you, madam, the agony is abated."

Of the extraordinary memory which enabled him, without conscious effort, not only to commit upon a single reading, but to retain for years, the exact words of any book that he might read, we have some most remarkable instances. "As a child," we are told, "during one of the numerous seasons when the social duties devolved upon Mr. Macaulay, he accompanied his father on an afternoon call, and found on a table the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, which he had never before met with. He kept himself quiet with his prize while the elders were talking, and on his return home sat down upon his mother's bed and repeated to her as many cantos as she had the patience or the strength to listen to. At one period of his life he was known to say that, if by some miracle of vandalism all copies of *Paradise Lost* and *The Pilgrim's Progress* were destroyed off the face of the earth, he would undertake to reproduce them both from recollection whenever a revival of learning came. In 1813, while waiting in a Cambridge coffee-room for a post-chaise which was to take him to his school, he picked up a county newspaper containing two such specimens of provincial poetical talent as in those days might be read in the corner of any weekly journal. One piece was headed 'Reflections of an Exile,' while the other was a trumpery parody on the Welsh ballad 'Ar hyd y nos,' referring to some local anecdote of a hostler whose nose had been bitten off by a filly. He looked them once through, and never gave them a thought for forty years, at the end of which time he repeated them both without missing, or, as far as he knew, changing, a single word. As he grew older, this wonderful power became impaired so far that getting by rote the compositions of others was no longer an involuntary process. * * * Macaulay's extraordinary faculty of assimilating printed matter at first sight remained the same through life. To the end he read books faster than other people skimmed them, and skimmed them as fast as any one else could turn the leaves. 'He seemed to read through the skin,' said one who had often watched the operation. And this speed was not in his case obtained at the expense of accuracy. Anything which had once appeared in type, from the highest effort of genius down to the most detestable trash that ever consumed ink and paper manufactured for better things, had in his eyes an authority which led him to look upon misquotation as a species of minor sacrilege."

It is not strange that a child who exhibited such singular precocity should have been regarded as a phenomenon, and the conviction on the part of his parents and relatives that his brain was too active for his body, and that he could never grow to manhood, led them to preserve the earliest of his youthful productions, both in the shape of letters and in the poems and hymns which he early began to write. Thus his mother, in a letter written in 1808, when the boy was not eight years old, says:

"My dear Tom continues to show marks of uncommon genius. * * * He took it into his head to write a compendium of universal history about a year ago, and really contrived to give a tolerably connected view of those leading events from the Creation to the present time, filling about a quire of paper. He told me one day that he had been writing a paper which Henry Daly was to translate into Malabar, to persuade the people of Travancore to embrace the Christian religion. On reading it, I found it to contain a very clear idea of the leading facts and doctrines of the religion, with some strong arguments for its adoption. He was so fired with reading Scott's 'Lay' and 'Marmion,' the former of which he got entirely, and the latter almost entirely, by heart, merely from his delight in reading them, that he determined on writing himself a poem in six cantos which he called 'The Battle of Cheviot.' After he had finished about three of the cantos, of about one hundred and twenty lines each, which he did in a couple of days, he became tired of it. I make no doubt he would have finished his design, but as he was proceeding with it the thought struck him of writing an heroic poem to be called 'Olaus the Great; or, The Conquest of Mona,' in which, after the manner of Virgil, he might introduce in prophetic song the future fortunes of the family—among others, those of the hero who aided in the fall of the tyrant of Mysore, after having long suffered from his tyranny; and of another of his race who had exerted himself for the deliverance of the wretched Africans. He has just begun it. He has composed I know not how many hymns. I send you one as a specimen, in his own handwriting, which he wrote about six months ago on one Monday morning while we were at breakfast."

"The affection of the last generation of his relatives," writes Mr. Trevelyan, "has preserved all these pieces, but the piety of this generation will refrain from submitting them to public criticism." These facts, however, make one point clearly manifest. Had the young Macaulay been subjected to the forcing process which the father of John Stuart Mill compelled him to go through he might have been developed into just such a godless man; but Macaulay's parents were earnest, sincere, practical Christians, and they not only exercised a most happy influence over him themselves, they took good care to keep him, when away from home, with those in whose principles and notions regarding the training of their son they had the fullest confidence. Fortunately Miss Hannah More was one of the first who had the direction of the boy's education. She felt almost a mother's interest in him, and while intellectually the scholar soon passed far beyond his teacher, she exerted over him an influence which he felt through life. Thus as late as 1837, in a letter to Mr. Napier, then editor of the Edinburgh *Review*, he wrote:

"I never, to the best of my recollection, proposed to review Hannah More's *Life* or *Works*. If I did, it must have been in jest. She was exactly the very last person in the world about whom I should choose to write a critique. She was a very kind friend to me from childhood. Her notice first called out my literary tastes. Her presents laid the foundation of my library. She was to me what Ninon was to Voltaire—begging her pardon for comparing her to a bad woman, and yours for comparing myself to a great man. She really was a second mother to me. I have a real affection for her memory. I therefore could not possibly write about her unless I wrote in her praise; and all the praise which I could give to her writings, even after straining my conscience in her favor, would be far indeed from satisfying any of her admirers."

There is much that is of interest regarding Macaulay's college life—he went into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, 1818—but the record of his successes and failures, for in certain directions he was occasionally surpassed by his fellows, must be learned in detail from the life itself. How full of delight those days must have been to Macaulay himself, as well as to those who were so fortunate as to have the privilege of his companionship, may be inferred from Mr. Trevelyan's sketch. He writes:

"So long as a door was open or a light burning in any of the courts Macaulay was always in the mood for conversation and companionship. Unfailing in his attendance at lecture and chapel, blameless with regard to college laws and college discipline, it was well for his virtue that no curfew was in force within the precincts of Trinity. He never tired of recalling the days when he supped at midnight on milk punch and roast turkey, drank tea in floods at an hour when older men are intent upon anything rather than on the means of keeping themselves awake, and made little of sitting over the fire till the bell rang for morning chapel in order to see a friend off by the early coach. In the license of the Summer vacation, after some prolonged and festive gathering, the whole party would pour out into the moonlight and ramble for mile after mile through the country till the noise of their wide-flowing talk mingled with the twittering of the birds in the hedges which bordered the Coton pathway or the Madingley road. On such occasions it must have been well worth the loss of sleep to hear Macaulay plying Austin with sarcasms upon the doctrine of the Greatest Happiness, which then had still some gloss of novelty; putting into an ever fresh shape the time-honored jokes against the Johnians for the benefit of the Villierses; and urging an interminable debate on Wordsworth's merits as a poet, in which the Coleridges, as in duty bound, were ever ready to engage. In this particular field he acquired a skill of fence which rendered him the most redoubtable of antagonists. * * * It is not only that the witnesses of these scenes unanimously declare that they have never since heard such conversation in the most renowned of social circles. The partiality of a generous young man for trusted and admired companions may wall color his judgment over the space of even half a century. But the estimate of university contemporaries was abundantly confirmed by the outer world. While on a visit to Lord Lansdowne at Bowood, Austin and Macaulay happened to get upon college topics one morning at breakfast. When the meal was finished they drew their chairs to either end of the chimney-piece, and talked at each other across the heart-rug as if they were in a first-floor room in the Old Court of Trinity. The whole company, ladies, artists, politicians, and diners-out, formed a silent circle round the two Cantabs, and, with a short break for lunch, never stirred till the bell warned them that it was time to dress for dinner. It has all irrevocably perished. With life before them, and each intent on his own future, none among that troop of friends had the mind to play Boswell to the others."

Passing over these days, only because they are a little less interesting than those which covered the period when he so suddenly became famous as a brilliant writer, we come to the time of the publication of his well-known critique upon Milton. This appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* in August, 1825. "The effect on the author's reputation," writes Mr. Trevelyan, "was instantaneous. Like Lord Byron he awoke one morning and found himself famous. * * * The family breakfast table in Bloomsbury was covered with cards of invitation to dinner from every quarter of London, and his father groaned in spirit over the conviction that thenceforward the law would be less to him than ever. * * * The compliment that of all others came most nearly home—the only commendation of his literary talent which even in the innermost domestic circle he was ever known to repeat—was the sentence with which Jeffrey acknowledged the receipt of his manuscript. "The more I think the less I can conceive where you picked up that style."

Macaulay's outward man was never better described, Mr. Trevelyan tells us, than in two sentences of Praed's introduction to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*: "There came up a short, manly figure, marvelously upright, with a bad neck-cloth and one hand in his waistcoat. Of regular beauty he had little to boast; but in faces where there is an expression of great power or of great good humor, or of both, you do not regret its absence." "This picture," Mr. Trevelyan adds, "in which every touch is correct, tells all that there is to be told. He had a massive head and features of a powerful and rugged cast, but so constantly lighted up by every joyful and ennobling emotion that it mattered little if, when absolutely quiescent, his face was rather homely than handsome. While conversing at table no one thought him otherwise than good looking, but when he rose he was seen to be short and stout in figure." "At Holland House the other day," writes his sister Margaret, in September, 1831, "Tom met Lady Lyndhurst for the first time. She said to him, 'Mr. Macaulay, you are so different to what I expected. I thought you were dark and thin, but you are fair, and really, Mr. Macaulay, you are fat.'" He at all times sat and stood straight, full, and square, and in this respect Woolner, in the fine statue at Cambridge, has missed what was undoubtedly the most marked fact in his personal appearance. He dressed badly, but not cheaply. His clothes, though ill put on, were good, and his wardrobe was always enormously overstocked. Later in life he indulged himself in an apparently inexhaustible succession of handsome embroidered waistcoats, which he used to regard with much complacency. He was unhandy to a degree quite unexampled in the experience of all who knew him. When in the open air he wore perfectly new dark kid gloves into the fingers of which he never succeeded in inserting his own more than half way. After he had sailed for India there were found in his chambers between fifty and sixty strops, hacked into strips and splinters, and razors without beginning or end. About the same period he hurt his hand, and was reduced to send for a barber. After the operation he asked what was to pay. "Oh, Sir," said the man, "whatever you usually give the person who shaves you." "In that case," said Macaulay, "I should give you a great gash on each cheek." Macaulay, we are further told by his biographer, "was utterly destitute of bodily accomplishments, and he viewed his deficiencies with supreme indifference. He could neither swim, nor row, nor drive, nor skate, nor shoot. He seldom crossed a saddle, and never willingly. When in attendance at Windsor, as a Cabinet Minister, he was informed that a horse was at his disposal. 'If her Majesty wishes to see me ride,' he said, 'she must order out an elephant.' The only exercise in which he can be said to have excelled was that of threading crowded streets with his eyes fixed upon a book. He might be seen in such thoroughfares as Oxford street and Cheapside walking as fast as other people walked, and reading a great deal faster than anybody else could read. As a pedestrian he was indeed above the average. Till he had passed fifty, he thought nothing of going on foot from the Albany to Clapham, and from Clapham on to Greenwich, and, while still in the prime of life, he was forever on his feet indoors as well as out."

It was during the period of his great social popularity and of the height of his political reputation as a Parliamentary debater that the series of letters to his sisters which give such charm to this volume were written. Hannah, who afterward accompanied him to India, was ten years, and Margaret, who died while he was in that country, was twelve years, his junior. His affection for these two, deep and enduring as it was, does not seem, as his biographer justly says, to have had in it a single element of blindness or infatuation. He loved them with an affection which is one of the brightest and most attractive traits of a character that this biography first enables the world fully to understand. He helped guide them in their reading and studies, and his overwrought mind found relief in throwing off for their amusement and delight these brilliant letters, which are among the wittiest and most graceful in the language, and which abound in sketches of the literary, political, and social celebrities of the day, whom no one else had a better opportunity of knowing or a happier faculty of describing. Thus, under date of London, May 27, 1831, he writes to his sister Hannah describing a reception at Lansdowne House:

"I was shaking hands with Sir James Macdonald, when I heard a command behind us, 'Sir James, introduce me to Mr. Macaulay;' and we turned, and there sat a large, bold-looking woman, with the remains of a fine person, and the air of Queen Elizabeth. 'Macaulay,' said Sir James, 'let me present you to Lady Holland.' Then was her ladyship gracious beyond description, and asked me to dine and take a bed at Holland House next Tuesday. I accepted the dinner, but declined the bed, and I have since repented that I so declined it. But I probably shall have an opportunity of retracting on Tuesday."

Then, of his first visit to this famous literary centre, he writes of the hostess:

"She is certainly a woman of considerable talents and great literary acquirements. To me she was excessively gracious; yet there is a haughtiness in her courtesy which, even after all that I had heard of her, surprised me. The centurion did not keep his soldiers in better order than she keeps her guests. It is to one 'Go,' and he goeth; and to another 'Do this,' and it is done. 'Ring the bell, Mr. Macaulay.' 'Sit down that screen, Lord Russell; you will spoil it.' 'Mr. Allen, take a candle and show Mr. Cradock the picture of Bonaparte.' Lord Holland is, on the other hand, all kindness, simplicity, and vivacity. He talked very well, both on politics and on literature. He asked me in a very friendly manner about my father's health, and begged to be remembered to him."

From this time on until his departure for India, Macaulay was a constant and favorite guest at Holland House, and his sketches of the gatherings there are the most delightful of all that have yet found their way into print.

At a dinner at Marshall's in June, 1831, he met Rogers, the poet, and Sydney Smith, and of them he writes:

"I had a good deal of pleasant conversation with Rogers. He was telling me of the curiosity and interest which attached to the person of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron. When Sir Walter Scott dined at a gentleman's in London some time ago, all the servant-maids in the house asked leave to stand in the passage and see him pass. He was, as you may conceive, greatly flattered. About Lord Byron, whom he knew well, he told me some curious anecdotes. When Lord Byron passed through Florence, Rogers was there. They had a good deal of conversation, and Rogers accompanied him to his carriage. The inn had fifty windows in front. All the windows were crowded with women, mostly English women, to catch a glance at their favorite poet. Among them were some at whose houses he had often been in England, and with whom he had lived on friendly terms. He would not notice them, or return their salutations. Rogers was the only person that he spoke to."

Here we have a glimpse of Bulwer, under date of July, 1831:

"After the debate I walked about the streets with Bulwer till nearly 3 o'clock. I spoke to him about his novels with perfect sincerity—praising warmly and criticising freely. He took the praise as a greedy boy takes apple-pie, and the criticism as a good, dutiful boy takes senna-tea. He has one eminent merit, that of being a most enthusiastic admirer of mine; so that I may be the hero of a novel yet, under the name of Delamere or Mortimer. Only think what an honor!"

Then here are two or three specimens of the facility with which in these familiar letters Macaulay would now and then break down his prose into rhyme. Writing from the House of Commons Smoking-room July 23, 1832, he says:

"Reject not my letter, though it is redolent of cigars and genuine pig-tail; for this is the room—The room—but I think I'll describe it in rhyme,
That smells of tobacco and chloride of lime.
The smell of tobacco was always the same;
But the chloride was brought since the cholera came."

On June 14, 1833, he copies from his memorandum book a long list of engagements to dine, and adds:

"Read, and envy, and pine, and die. And yet I would give a large slice of my quarter's salary, which is now nearly due, to be at the Dingle. I am sick of lords with no brains in their heads, and ladies with paint on their cheeks, and politics, and politicians, and that reeking furnace of a House. As the poet says:

'Oh! rather would I see this day
My little Nancy well and merry,
Than the blue ribbon of Earl Grey,
Or the blue stockings of Miss Berry.'"

As official cares pressed on him these letters lose some of their spirit of rollicking fun, but the affection never dies out of them.

In 1834 Macaulay went to India, taking with him his sister Hannah. This extract from a letter to his friend Ellis, dated Dec. 30, 1835, is all the illustration we need give here of the wide range of study which Macaulay kept up there, and, in fact, all the time since leaving the university:

"I have cast up my reading account, and brought it to the end of the year 1835. It includes December, 1834; for I came into my house and unpacked my books at the end of November, 1834. During the last thirteen months I have read Æschylus twice, Sophocles twice, Euripides once, Pindar twice, Callimachus, Appolonius Rhodius, Quintus Calaber, Theocritus twice, Herodotus, Thucydides, almost all Xenophon's works, almost all Plato, Aristotle's "Politics," and a good deal of his "Organon," beside dipping elsewhere in him, the whole of Plutarch's "Lives," about half of Lucian, two or three books of Athenæus, Plautus twice, Terence twice, Lucretius twice, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Lucan, Statius, Silius Italicus, Livy, Velleius Paterculus, Sallust, Cæsar, and, lastly, Cicero. I have, indeed, still a little of Cicero left, but I shall finish him in a few days. I am now deep in Aristophanes and Lucian."

With these very unsatisfactory and hasty glimpses we must here take leave of this first volume of *Macaulay's Life and Letters*. There are those who will be impatient with the solemn priggishness of the letters of the thirteen-year-old school-boy. Others will be able to find abundant evidence of arrogance and self-conceit in the affectionate and familiar correspondence which Macaulay kept up with his sisters for so many years. But with hypercriticism of this sort we have no patience. There are evidences enough of greatness of intellect and generosity of heart scattered through the pages of this volume to make all readers grateful for the frankness which has held nothing back, and which has thus given the fullest opportunity to study the growth, development, and mode of working of the mind which has enriched English literature with some of its greatest treasures. This first volume of the *Life and Letters* leaves Macaulay just as he was prepararing to return to England from India in 1837, and when the purpose of applying his great powers to the production of some sustained historical work was vaguely taking form in his mind. It will be interesting to follow the record we shall doubtless have of the gradual development of that history which is the most splendid monument to his memory; but, in the nature of the case, it is impossible that there can be that to tell of the closing years of his life which may do anything to strengthen the affection for the man which this well told and absorbingly interesting story of his growth from boyhood to manhood must excite.

A LIVELY COCKATOO.

Mr. P. Madeira, of Philadelphia, has a cockatoo of which the *Press* thus speaks: "As we entered his store a few days ago our attention was arrested by an exceedingly familiar 'How de do?' In a moment it was repeated, and we discovered that we were greeted by a large white bird which hopped politely forward to interview us and ascertain our business. Upon inquiring his name he introduced himself as 'Crocky,' and opened the conversation by remarking, 'Nice day.' Mr. Madeira now came up and from him we obtained some interesting particulars concerning his bird, which proves to be a fifty-year old cockatoo, with a history full of travel and adventure. About forty years ago the master of an Indiaman bought him off the coast of China for an old musket. He learned to talk on board ship and was finally brought to this city, where the master presented him to his brother, a grocer on Second street. He was soon, however, sold to the Lodge-keeper of the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained for thirty years, his fame spreading far and wide. Hundreds of people went to see him, and he was finally purchased by the late Mr. M. W. Baldwin, at whose death he was given to Mr. Madeira, who has had him eight years, and has refused $500 for him. Mr. Madeira has also two other similar birds of great value. Crocky has completed his first half century, and as he is one of a long-lived race, has a prospect of seeing our second Centennial. He has a beautiful crest of yellow feathers, and when excited spreads them out in a remarkable manner. He is very intelligent, and is always ready to display his accomplishments, especially to children, who visit him in great numbers, and are loth to leave, even when Crocky screams 'Good-bye! good-bye, I say!' which is his method of politely accelerating their departure."

A FALLING ROCK FROM LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Commercial* says: "On Sunday hundreds of people visited the mountain for the purpose of taking a look at the immense mass, which is slowly severing itself from the ledge of rocks at Bragg's Bluff, near the toll-gate. The first indications of this severing process were discovered about a week ago, and since then the work has been almost constantly going on. The greatest progress so far discovered has been an inch an hour, but on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M., it had reached a distance of about sixteen feet from the parent ledge. The crevice is about thirty feet deep. The length of the falling rock is about one hundred feet, the width about twenty-five feet, and the weight is estimated to be 6,000 tons. The rock commences just above the spring near the toll-gate, out of which, standing under this great mass of rock, so many people have drank, feeling perfectly secure. When the rock falls it will take with it this cool chamber where so many have slaked their thirst. The severed part is ornamented by three pretty good forest trees. The distance between the road and the cliff is so small that the rock will undoubtedly fall across the road and go thundering down the side of the mountain, carrying with it trees and whatever may be in its track. People are still passing in front of it on foot, and a few venturesome ones on horseback. Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, some thirty tons of rock fell from the front of the moving mass. It is still moving, though less rapidly than heretofore. The fall will be a wonderful sight."

CALLA LILIES.

Mrs. Rollin Smith, of Swanton, Vt., writes to the Burlington *Free Press* as follows: "Since the notice in the *Free Press* recently of my possessing a continual blooming calla, I have received several letters from different parts of the State asking me for the treatment which produces such favorable results. I use a four-gallon jar, and give an eastern exposure. In the Summer I keep it wet enough so the water may stand on the top, and at all times very wet. Once a year I take the plant, shake the earth from the roots, and fill the jar with earth taken from under old sod. As soon as a blossom commences to wither I cut it down, never allowing a flower to die on the plant. The result is in sixteen months I have had eighteen blossoms on the same plant, and at the present time it has two very large full blossoms."

THE FASHIONS.

THE APPROACHING SEASON.

THE NEW COMBINATIONS—NOVEL CONFECTIONS—FRESH TRIMMINGS—CHILDREN'S SUITS—FASHION-PLATES FROM THE STAGE.

Parisian authorities have at length ventured to give some hints with regard to the material and trimmings for the coming season. At present dark suits of cachemire de l'Inde mixed with failles are the reigning article for street wear. For those who cannot afford equally expensive goods there are fine sergea, both in light and dark shades, which are a very excellent imitation of cachemire. Spring suits are being made for young ladies, of woolen poplin, bordered with bands of Scotch plaid. Suits are also made of navy blue and bottle green, trimmed with cream-colored mohair. Velvet skirts are as much worn as ever in the City, but for country wear they are not likely to be in as great demand. Faconné, which has been so much used, is rather heavy for this season, and is to be replaced by mohair in all shades, and crêpe d'été, which bids fair to become generally worn, this being also manufactured in various shades, three different designs being used for the same costume—plain, striped, and checked. These combinations come in most of the light Summer woolen goods. The eternal beiges are as prominent as ever; the name is changed, but the material and colors remain the same, the general aspect being altered by combining stripes and checks. Schondas, sultanes, and chalys are also among the fabrics for Spring suits. It can safely be asserted that chalys and handsome plain or striped cream-colored sultanes, combined with colored faille, will be the favorite materials.

Among the most important elements of the mode at this season are the demi-saison confections. They promise to be in shapes to suit all figures and styles. Among them is the fichu of gros grain silk or sicilienne, rounded in the back, crossing over the breast, and trimmed with ruching, passementerie, fringe, and real or imitation chantilly lace. Another shape is a scarf forming a square in the back, fitting well into the waist, where it is fastened underneath. This scarf is trimmed on the shoulders in a long point, in imitation of a Watteau plait, and many have the long, crossed ends fastened over the train in a large bow, which is much prettier than ends falling straight. Then there is the large gros grain silk garment, the upper part and square sleeves forming one piece with the waist, while the lower part forms an apron. This garment is trimmed crosswise with rich galloon, ruchings, and fringe, and is one of the most comfortable shapes brought out this season. Then come numberless garments, cut short in the back, extending down the front in points; cachemire or gros grain silk rotondes, embroidered or trimmed with braid and guipure lace, and the large gros grain confections, trimmed with chantilly, plaitings of the goods, and passementerie. These tight-fitting garments imitate in the back the long square basques of the Louis XIII. habit, and form in front two long tunique flaps, cut into points, covered with lengthwise trimmings, and ornamented with passementerie buttons placed upon bows. The sleeves have large falling cuffs, covered with galloon and plaitings, and surrounded by elegant lace. For driving, seaside, and country wear, paletots will be made of drap façonné, cut short in the back, and rather long in front; also trimmed with galloon and passementerie in the same color.

The new trimmings consist of black cordonnet network, covered with small silk tassels and bordered with fringe. This novelty is called "Filet Mexicain." It is made in insertions, borderings, and scarfs. The insertions are used to trim skirts and waists; the other trimmings serve for scarfs, aprons, and mantillas. If properly dealt with, the "Filet Mexicain" can be turned to excellent account, for it is very soft and will make outer garments, such as mantillas, mantles, and Marie Antoinette fichus. Another new trimming is "broderie Bréslienne," consisting of insertion and lace. Some of this lace consists of a full ground of embroidery and another of application; they are both on tulle with a coarse mesh. This style of trimming will be appreciated by those who like a quiet and elegant style of dress. The trimming is also placed with advantage over white faille to serve for trimming a black faille suit. The vogue for galloon is at its height; it will be the dressmakers' "main-stay" during the coming season. "Diagonal broché" is different from other galloons, inasmuch as it is neither plain, striped, nor checked, but brocaded in relief in different shades; this galloon is very supple and made of handsome material. Embroidered bands, lace, guipure renaissance, and English lace will also be employed for trimming. Faille dresses, even when in dark colors, will be trimmed with cream-colored lace.

Children's suits will not undergo any great change in cut. For a girl from five to fourteen years of age the costume-jupon, with or without a flounce, according to the material of which it is made, will be liked The polonaise, and paletot Louis XV., or straight jaquette belted in the back are suitable for plaid goods, while the tunique and cut-up paletot are more suitable for plain goods, such as woolen or silk poplin. All these suits are trimmed with handsome pockets. Little boys will be dressed in Scotch blouses, short pantaloons, and gaiters; this is the old-fashioned blouse, plaited in large plaits and made of handsome plain goods, with a large sash. It is difficult to find a better style, as it is made in all ways, according to the child's age, is more or less trimmed, and cut high or low in the neck, according to the season. Blue cachemire de l'Inde makes very handsome blouses, with large faille sashes to correspond; the durability of this expensive material quite justifies its use for dressy suits for children. Children's lingerie is trimmed more than ever with English embroidery. Lingéres have now in use laces in all colors, (blue, pink, red, &c.,) black laces worked with gold, and crêpe lisse ruchings bordered with gold. The colored laces are combined with the colored tulle to make scarfs, barbes, and many other fancy articles; the effect of these is so peculiar that it cannot be predicted whether the fashion will be adopted or not.

The new bonnets are capote shape, made of cream-colored faille, shirred and trimmed, with lace falling over the front, and garlands of flowers or fruit. There are also bonnets with very high, soft crowns, ornamented with cream-colored feathers, the brim consisting solely of a very close shirring, fitting tightly to the head. This is a peculiar shape, and exacts a pretty and youthful face. The bonnet with a brim trimmed with fine cream-colored blonde is more becoming. The capote is also a pretty novelty; it has a soft crown, forming in the back a shirred cape. This is also in cream color, as Dame Fashion does not seem as yet inclined to lay aside this much over-used color. The gauze, lace, and ribbon trimmings all correspond. On the sides are bunches of oats. Fashion wills it that the lace barbes which are tied under the chin be fastened by a valuable pin. Some are fastened with pearls and diamonds, but these are the exceptions. Barbes will be found very warm in Summer, and for this reason many young ladies will prefer the round hats, which have no strings. Little girls will wear round hats with raised brims, or hats in village shape.

Most elaborate toilets are being made for evening entertainments. The square openings of many of the waists are ornamented with small garlands of fine flowers, placed between two pieces of lace; only simple flowers are suitable. A small bunch of the same flowers is on the sleeves in the centre of a lace bow; another is in the centre of the round hat hanging on the side of the skirt.

An elegant reception dress for a lady to wear in her own house may be thus described: Take, for instance, a ruby, amethyst, or sapphire colored faille skirt, over which opens a velvet dress, made in large plaits and surrounded by cachemire lace placed on flat. The large sleeves are open, showing the arm under a double row of lace. No jewels are worn, only an ebony "porte bonheur," with a device in silver letters, often in a foreign language. The hair is combed back over the forehead; behind is a rather long chignon, and long curls fall over the front of the waist. Over the head is a white lace mantilla, fastened with a natural flower. The silk stockings are in the color of the dress, and the slippers are of velvet.

An evening dress made of blue and cream-colored faille is cut in a low neck cream-colored princess tunique, open in heart shape on the breast, under which is a shirred piece of blue faille. The lower part of the tunique is covered in front by two plaited scarfs, coming from the sides and terminating in front in points, fastened at the end under a spray of flowers. The lower borders of the scarfs are trimmed with a cream-colored tassel fringe. The blue skirt is trimmed up the front with three gathered flounces, surmounted by diagonal puffings. Up the side are three shell-shaped plaitings, two of them blue and the centre one corn-color. The long blue train is trimmed with two narrow gathered flounces. Around the tunique is a garland of variegated roses; bunches of roses are on both sides, and with large faille sashes to correspond; the durability of this expensive material quite justifies its use for dressy suits for children. Children's lingerie is trimmed more than ever with English embroidery. Lingéres have now in use laces in all colors, (blue, pink, red, &c.,) black laces worked with gold, and crêpe lisse ruchings bordered with gold. The colored laces are combined with the colored tulle to make scarfs, barbes, and many other fancy articles; the effect of these is so peculiar that it cannot be predicted whether the fashion will be adopted or not.

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The Parisian stage is at present an authority on the fashions. Mlle. Delaporte wore in the play of "Les Curieuse" a desh-colored crêpe de chine which was a perfect marvel of drapery. Below the waist was the princess' cuirass, with a scarf confining the hips and crossing the front of the apron in antique drapery, trimmed with fringe and falling in the back among the folds of an immense train, which was covered with puffings, fringes, ends, and tied scarfs. This in no way resembles the plain train predicted as likely to be worn some time ago. Mlle. Delaporte assumed the character of a

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No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE,
The granite building on the corner of Broadway and Chambers st.; the lots on Broadway are 50.11 feet.
For particulars, apply to
WILLIAM H. ADDOMS & CO.,
No. 99 Gold st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front, lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE MANSION, with three lots of ground, situated on the north side of 120th st., near the East River, this City, within a few hundred feet from Harlem and Morris ship boat landing. The building contains twenty-two rooms with all modern improvements, and will be sold or let at a low price to a desirable party. Apply at the premises or at No. 29 Ferry st., where a photographic view thereof can be seen.

NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST., JUST OUT OF 5TH av. and Central Park entrance, a magnificently built, planned and decorated, full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with a superb three-story finishing and chamber extension, for sale or to lease, unfurnished, low. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE, IN 46TH ST., NEAR CENTRE OF 5TH AV.,
TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES,
ONE FOR $25,000,
AND THE OTHER FOR $33,500.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE WELL-known four-story white marble private residence, No. 445 West Washington st., Chicago, 25x99x175, with stable. No incumbrance. Will exchange for an eligible residence in New-York City. Address, (by letter only,) F. C. WHITEHOUSE, No. 285 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 339 WEST 58TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Elegant first-class four-story brown-stone house at auction, MONDAY, April 10, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, auctioneer; 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps and permits at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV. For sale, in 48th st., north side, west of and close to 5th av., two full-size, first-class houses, built by owners for their own use, an i in fine order; lots leased from Columbia College; ground rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

$20,000 ONLY.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 22 feet wide, Columbia College lease, 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; beautiful block; must be sold at once; great bargain; lease for $2,500. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

SIXTY-FOURTH ST., BETWEEN GRAND BOULEVARD AND PARK.—Two full lots, very choice, at auction TUESDAY, April 11, by RICHARD V. HARNETT. Sale absolute by order John Hayes, Esq., Attorney, No. 169 Broadway. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—Four lots, 100x100.11, with hotel, on the northwest corner of 132d st. and new ave. of 5th av., fronting on centre of Mount Morris Park, west side; $5,000 cash; balance for five or more years. Inquire of or address M. WALSH, Executor, No. 216 West 50th st.

NO. 116 MACDOUGAL ST.—VERY VALUABLE lot, 25x100, and two three-story front and rear houses, will be sold at auction, TUESDAY, April 11, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer. Maps of sale at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

$12,500 FOR A FOUR-STORY BROWN stone and brick basement house, in good order; all improvements; neighborhood first-class; a desirable home for a genteel family. Address Owner, No. 308 West 23d st.

A FINE FULL SIZED HOUSE, NEAR ST. Thomas' Church, very cheap; also, beautiful medium-sized house, same locality, $25,000; also, 39th st., near 5th av., $32,000.
W. F. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

500 BROWN-STONE HOUSES ABOVE 42D st., west of 5th av., from $10,000 to $50,000, at any one's wish bargains.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 1,535 Broadway.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale, at a bargain, medium size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; terms very easy. Apply to owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 Waverley place, near 6th av., $16,000; will rent for $1,700. Inquire on the premises between 2 and 4 P. M.

$50,000 ONLY FOR ONE OF THE most elegant houses on Madison av.
ISAAC HONIG,
No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$85,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE most magnificent residences on 5th av., near Central Park; cost $150,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—FOR sale or to let, choice three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; 20x50x75. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NO. 59 5TH AV.—FOR SALE; THIS DESIRABLE and centrally-located house; full width and depth, with three-story back building and stable; cost $50,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 37TH ST., UNDER $20,000, a 20-foot four-story brown stone house, splendidly built. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

BELOW COST, ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST-class cottage, modern improvements. Address JAMES S. PARSHALL, Morrisania, New-York.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Three-story double frame house; lot 37.6x102.2. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

INVESTMENT!!!—FOR SALE CHEAP, 75 FEET of ground, with houses; best part of 3d av.; or one house to let. COUTANT, No. 499 3d av. No agents.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st., one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 104 COLUMBIA Heights, Brooklyn, Long Island, house and lot, 31x100; house 60 feet deep; nine bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, &c.; complete and in good order. Owner, SAMUEL T. KEESE,
No. 22 Ferry st., New-York.
ALSO,
at Great Neck, Long Island, one mile from landing, two from depot, cottage, with two acres or more, eight bed-rooms, &c.; stable for three horses, cow-house, hennery, ice-house, and well; water in laundry; plenty of shade trees and fruit. Owner,
SAMUEL T. KEESE,
No. 22 Ferry st., New-York;
Or, GEORGE MERRITT, No. 131 William st.

FOR SALE.—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses on Keap st., near Bedford av., Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; houses 20x41x100, with extensions; new and well built; first-class location; all improvements; heater in cellar, &c. Come and examine and make an offer; terms to suit. Apply to G. F. SIMPSON, builder, on the premises, or No. 28 Rodney st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, NO. 405 CLINTON st., near Union st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, nicely furnished and frescoed throughout; fine location; to small family; immediate possession. Call after 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW BROWN-stone houses, Nos. 456 and 458 Classon av., near Dr. Duryea's Church; splendid location. Inquire on the premises, or of JOSEPH J. KIRBY, Builder, 73 Gates av.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT BAKERVILLE, CONN., NEAR BURRVILLE DEPOT.
OPPORTUNITY RARELY PRESENTED; OWNER RESIDENT ABROAD.

An elegant brick-built mansion, lawn, garden, apple orchards, and a farm-house adjoining; a carriage-house, ice-house, barns, outhouses, and about 250 acres desirable land. Also, a saw and shingle mill, of say thirty-five-horse (water) power; perpetual stream, (net revenue from which alone can pay a large dividend on entire investment;) cider-mill with two presses; location healthy and picturesque; good fishing and shooting; with church, school-house, and numerous advantages. The whole offered for $14,000; half cash, half mortgage. Full particulars given between 11 and 1 by
W. GOESUCH,
No. 110 Wall st., third floor, front.

TO PARTIES HAVING IMPROVED BROOKLYN or New-York property a rare opportunity is offered to exchange for or buy an elegant mansion and about one and a half acres of ground on a principal thoroughfare of the City of New-Haven and adjacent to Yale College; the house is replete with with every modern convenience, and the ground is capable of being cut into building lots and improved; families desiring to reside in New-Haven while educating their sons at college have here afforded them every means for a delightful home. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

SARATOGA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE premises owned by the estate of Peter Keese, deceased, with first-class brick house and brick stable, situate on Regents lot, corner of Park place; lot 75 feet front by 382 feet deep to Cottage st.; a location particularly desirable, and a good opportunity for a purchaser. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND K. BABER, Executor, Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., or to SAMUEL T. KEESE, 22 Ferry st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT in a healthy locality, one hour from New-York by Erie Railway, and five minutes from depot, comprising eighteen acres, house with twenty-two rooms and modern improvements, roomy and well-planned outbuildings, garden, orchard, and lawn. Photographs and particulars at 27 W. PHILLIPS', No. 37 Park row; or address S. D. GRAYDON, Ridgewood, N. J.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let at Orange, Elizabeth, Newark, and near Belleville, N. J.; also at Stamford, Conn., Lenox, Mass.; these houses and grounds are very desirable; country residences and property for sale or exchange. Full particulars at office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st. Storage for furniture, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT ROSELLE, N. J., on Central Railroad, 45 minutes from New-York, and 7 minutes' walk (actual time) from depot, a house containing eight rooms, half acre of ground, with fruit and carriage, will be disposed of reasonably; will sell, also, a thirty-five-horse (water) power; perpetual stream, (net revenue from which alone can pay a large dividend on entire investment;) cider-mill with two presses; location healthy and picturesque; good fishing and shooting; with church, school-house, and numerous advantages. The whole offered for $14,000; half cash, half mortgage. Full particulars given between 11 and 1 by
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W. GOESUCH,
No. 110 Wall st., third floor, front.

A HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED on the Hudson; twelve rooms; three acres, well shaded; all kinds of fruit and vegetables; horse and carriage; superb view of river; boating and fishing; location unsurpassed for health; one hour by rail; rent low. E. DOUGHTY, No. 336 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Greenwich, Conn., facing the Sound; handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements of a City house, in first-class order, with stables and coach-house; very low for cash. Particulars of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT KINGSBRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, a large house, stable, and two acres of land, and fully furnished, suitable for a gentleman's residence; will be rented very low. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

SCARBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON, AT DEPOT.—A country place, containing about fourteen acres; house, grounds, and outbuildings in perfect order; a good gardener in charge. Inquire of Gen. A. S. WEBB, Executor, No. 15 Lexington av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—A fine list of properties for sale and to let on the line of the road can be had on application to the Secretary, No. 197 Reade st.

FOR SALE AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—A FURnished cottage, ten rooms; grounds 75x210; bargain to prompt buyer; terms to suit.
D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

UNINCUMBERED VACANT LOTS IN YONkers for sale, or to exchange for first-class City property. Address B. E. F., Box No. 2,100 City Post Office.

A BARGAIN.—TWO-STORY FRAME COTTAGE; in good condition; sewered street; would take a good piano as part payment. Address E., Box No. 85, Flushing, Long Island.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY SEATS and cottages, for sale and rent; several shore fronts; hour from City; absolutely healthy. Circulars.
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, BY A SMALL FAMILY, the lower part of a private dwelling, (unfurnished,) with improvements, in the Ninth Ward. Address, with full particulars, C. M. J., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HOUSE WANTED FOR A Barn, (all improvements,) beautifully situated near Danbury, Conn. Principals only need call or address E. A. CONDIT, No. 206 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small two-story basement brick house; good location; $4,500 to $5,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, CASH, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS A furnished house where one or two rooms are reserved by owner; references. Address P. B. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, by a small family, where owner will board rent. Call or address M. N., No. 249 West 42d st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., THREE-STORY high-stoop brick, opposite Trinity Chapel, and near St. James Hotel; in perfect order; fully furnished will rent to a good party on a lease at low rent. Permits and particulars can be obtained through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st. Storage for furniture, &c.

TO RENT—FLOORS OF SEVEN ROOMS EACH IN the entirely new elegant stone house No. 426 West 126th st., containing among others the most recent improvements, such as letter-box, door-opener, &c., and within two blocks of elevated railroad station; rents from $50 to $65 a month; possession can be had about 10th April.
For further particulars call or address
J. BENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

WEST 49TH ST., (A FEW DOORS FROM 5TH AV.)—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, fully furnished with china, gla sware, and billiard-table; fourteen rooms; size 20x55x100; to a private family only. Permits and full particulars can be obtained through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st. Storage for furniture, &c.

AT VERY LOW RENT.—A PLACE OF SIX acres, with modern house of twelve rooms, and good outbuildings; one hour's ride from Cortlandt st., and half a mile from depot; if desired part of rent would be taken in Summer board of two adults. Inquire of owner, at Witherell & Jones', No. 6 Wall st.

TO LET.—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, TO A FIRST-class tenant, a large, handsomely-furnished house; a private family preferred; every convenience of bath-rooms, water-closets, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, &c. Address C, Box 815 Post-office.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FURNISHED or unfurnished house, thirteen rooms, delightfully located; perfect drainage; within easy business distance from City; fruit and nuts in abundance. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET—A VERY PLEASant residence on Richmond road, near Four Corners, with stable and six acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees; healthy location. Apply to
BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO CAN give best of reference, can secure delightful suite of rooms in small private family near Central Park, at $35 per week. Address A. B., Box No. 328, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHEAPEST THREE-STORY FURNISHED house to rent in the City, No. 222 West 53d st., near Broadway; four lines cars. BARTLETT, No. 41 East 22d st., or No. 569 Broadway.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE IN Broome st., near Varick, $800. For sale a farm of 105 acres of land, in Fulton County; price, $2,500. Inquire at No. 16 East 18th st.

MAN AND WIFE WILL LET TO SMALL family lower part of high-stoop house in 32d st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address A. B., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—CHEAP, TO RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, a two-and-a-half-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements; 8th av. and 125th st. Inquire on premises.

A VERY ELEGANT HOUSE AT MODERATE rent, 5th av., near Windsor Hotel; hard wood, steam heater, and every improvement.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE VILLA TO RENT, furnished, only twenty-eight minutes from Forty-second Street Depot; price, $600. Address Post Office Box No. 1,745.

AN UPPER OR LOWER PART—HANDsomely-furnished house; neat and clean; every requisite for housekeeping; house and location unexceptionable. 350 West 33d st., near elevated Railroad.

GEM OF A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 47TH st., to let for $225 per month. Others from $150 to $500 per month, and a number unfurnished.
WETHERBEE & MILLS, No. 1,218 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 421 IRVING PLACE, in perfect order; heated by steam; has piano, billiard table, &c. BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., 8 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES and flats; rent from $65 to $7,000. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—$1,200; ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone; unexceptional. No. 82 East 81st st., near Central Park.

FRENCH FLAT TO LET—ALL MODERN IMprovements, in new building, south-west corner 8th av. and 47th st. Inquire on premises.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on the Hudson River to rent, furnished, for the season. HOPKINS & FARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TO LET—NO. 11 VANDAM ST.; EXTRA LARGE house; eighteen rooms; all improvements; rent $1,200

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-seven miles from New-York, an elegant country seat, situated about one mile from the station, on high ground, commanding views of the river for twenty miles north and south. The house is of stone, containing 25 rooms, all fully furnished, and everything ready for immediate occupancy. The house has also been frescoed and painted throughout. The stable is also of stone, with room for eight horses. There is also a fine vegetable garden, all planted, and plenty of shade trees around the house. The place will be rented for the season or year low to a first-class tenant—the house being well adapted for a Winter residence, on account of its southern exposure, and in addition there is a large furnace. Water and gas throughout the house. Apply to
A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS,
No. 53 Broad st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGhouse No. 125 Waverley place; has all modern improvements. Call from 12 M. to 5 P. M. Also, first floor at No. 127 Waverley place. Also, photograph gallery, No. 76 6th av., corner of Waverley place, with the dwelling apartments. Keys at Meyer Manus, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. Also, brick building No. 45 Thomas st.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 646 Broadway, corner of 4th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Morrisania, 9 rooms, desirable cottage, per year..$500
Tremont, 10 rooms, all conveniences, per year.. 450
Fordham, 6 rooms, neat cottage, per year..... 350
West Farms, 6 rooms, neat cottage, per year..... 300
Mt. Vernon, house, barn, 11 acres, per year..... 450

All near depots and in good neighborhoods.
JAMES L. WELLS, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE

Nos. 126, 128, 130, East 24th st., will be ready for occupation before May 1. Parties wishing to secure for private families, with unexceptionable references, the most capacious, commodious, convenient, and complete apartments for house-keeping in the City, are invited to call at the premises, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EAST 47TH ST., A FEW DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—Fully and handsomely furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, to private family, and many others in choice locations, both furnished and unfurnished. Permits and full particulars can be obtained through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st. Storage for furniture, &c.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 31 WEST 23D ST., the extra-sized four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, 28 feet by 110 feet deep; admirably lighted and ventilated; elegantly furnished, with pier and mantle glasses, chandeliers, &c., and very large yard; also to let, the four-stalled stable in the rear of said house, No. 10 West 24th st. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th st.

NO. 30 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone, fully furnished, 124x50x80; will lease for two years and a few months from May 1; permits and full particulars can be obtained through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st. Storage for furniture, &c.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—COMpletely and elegantly furnished first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 18.9x50x100; the house is built couse s 5th av. residence; everything is in the most perfect order, and the furniture and carpets are perfectly new. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

AT KINGS BRIDGE, ON THE HARLEM RIVER.—To rent, fully furnished, a gentleman's residence, containing gas, bath, laundry, &c., with nine acres of land in lawn, fruit, and vegetables; carriage, ice, and green-houses, and within nine hundred feet of depot; rent low to a desirable tenant. Also, house and stable adjoining, unfurnished. H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Small house, No. 310 West 35th st., per month... $65
Large house, No. 117 West 39th st., per year.....1,300
Large house, No. 114 East 51st st., per year.....1,000
French flat, No. 951, 6th av., per year.....1,100
And many others. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A FURnished country place in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City Hall; convenient to railroad and steam-boat; the house contains fourteen rooms and bath-room; the grounds consist of five acres; plenty of fruit, garden and grapery. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st. from 9 to 12 A. M.

WEST 22D ST., NEAR 6TH AV., HANDsomely furnished four-story house; eighteen rooms, complete order, and many others in choice locations. Permits and full particulars can be obtained through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st. Storage for furniture, &c.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, (modern conveniences,) at Newtown, Long Island; for location, health, and accessibility to New-York, unsurpassed; hourly by two railroads; twenty-two minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; rent $450 to $800. Apply to Mr. WARREN, Newtown, or address H. BRADISH, Post Office Box No. 4,741, New-York.

TO LET—HOUSES.

No. 688 Lexington av.
No. 418 West 15th st.
No. 230 East 11th st.
No. 210 East 11th st
For particulars apply to
M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver st.

WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., AN elegantly furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 17x66x100, in perfect order, to a private family. Permits and full particulars can be obtained through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st. Storage for furniture, &c.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-York, considering the cost and location; one of the beautiful block on 86th st., near 5th av., overlooking the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid-transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET.—NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR THE Fifth Avenue Hotel, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone; twelve bed-rooms, double parlors, dining-room, basement, and kitchen, in good order; rent, $2,500. Permits can be obtained at the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place, full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, twenty-one rooms; rent only $2,400. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 28 WEST 56TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOcated and built medium-sized four-story high-stoop dwelling with extension, to let low.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

LEXINGTON AV.—IN THAT DESIRABLE BLOCK between 40th and 41st sts., a choice four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, medium-size, elegantly and fully furnished; rent very low.
Offices—No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent at Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, Montclair, Hackensack, and Englewood, N. J., and at Stamford, &c., Conn., and at Lenox, Mass., by the year or for the season; rents moderate. Particulars of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner of Mercer st.

TO LET AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND, a partially or unfurnished cottage; wide piazza, bay-windows, stable, &c.; near to and overlooking the Sound, and within forty minutes of the City; rent, $600 per year. Inquire of E. C. BERRIAN, No. 334 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY subcellar, basement, and attic frame house No. 82 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs., handy to all ferries by cars; has a two-story extension, eleven rooms; all improvements; rent $450. Apply to E. B. WINCHESTER, No. 504 3d av., Brooklyn.

NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR Broadway.—Three-story, basement and attic, 23x55, besides laundry, steam heater, two bath-rooms, dumb-waiter, speaking tubes, bells, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 95 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights; lot 25x100; beautiful location; fine air; view of the water; rent $1,100. Apply to A. FIELD, No. 106 Columbia Heights.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET—HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms; carriage-house; about one acre; choice fruit; fine river view; very healthy; rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 150 Nassau st., Room No. 4.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT TENAFLY, on high ground, in immediate vicinity of churches and depot. Photograph and full particulars with MILES, ABELL & CO., No. 49 Murray st.

NO. 115 EAST 18TH ST.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, with mirrors, carpets, and gas-fixtures, for rent. For terms and permit apply to ARTEMAS H. HOLMES, No. 120 Broadway

BROWN-STONE HOUSES TO LET.
68th st., near Madison av., four story.
73d st., near 5th av., four story.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT AS one flat, of the new French-flat house No. 64 Clinton place; all improvements. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker street.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR AT NO. 248 West 40th st.; has seven rooms, including bath-room and kitchen, with all conveniences. Apply to AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, MADISON AV., NEAR 34th st.—A full-sized house, with butler's extension; very low to a strictly private family. Address Box No. 402 Post Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent in all parts of the City, and at Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, &c., N. J. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME, NEAT BROWN-STONE dwellings, 83d st., near Lexington av.; all improvements, mirrors; cheap rent; good neighborhood. Keys next door.

LARGE MANSION, STABLE, AND FOUR-TEEN lots of ground to rent on the Grand Boulevard, between 142d and 143d sts. Rent $800 per year. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR AND BACK BASEMENT TO A small American family. At No. 305 East 20th st.; owner in house.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the s ore.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone, No. 177 West 45th, corner of Broadway; has been occupied by first-class payalians for fifteen years; $2,500. Also, No. 175 West 45th, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $2,000; in good repair.
L. A. DA CUNHA,
No 1,502 Broadway, south-east corner 45th st.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES in good localities, at all prices; also, apartments in the Newport and Adelphi apartment houses.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, south-east corner 45th st.
Open evenings.

$1,600.—TO LET THE FINE THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 136 West 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; splendid location; or will sell for $18,000, and leave $13,000 on mortgage for five years. Apply to
WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 6 Pine st.

SPACIOUS THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick, 25 by 55 by 100, in fine order, all improvements, No. 213 West 53d st., in the vicinity of the three magnificent apartment-houses, the Albany, Newport, and Saratoga; rent, $1,500. L. A. DA CUNHA, No. 1,502 Broadway, south-east corner of 45th st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 418 West 19th st., with all modern improvements; rent $1,000. Can be seen by permit by applying at the office of
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., a furnished house to let; has been recently thoroughly overhauled. Low rent to a private family.
Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., Room No. 13, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, on East 14th st., near 2d av.; moderate rent to a good tenant.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—VERY LOW; AT Flushing, unfurnished house, every convenience; fine, dry, healthy location, near three railway depots; stable, acre of ground, trees, hedges, &c., on Sandford av. Apply to P. N. LAURENCE, No. 30 Broad st.

TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN, ONE-HALF MILE from the station, two very desirable places, fully furnished, with stable and garden attached; to good tenants, will be rented at a moderate price. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH ST.—A HANDSOME, FULLs

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN ABSCONDER HUNTED DOWN.

CAPTURE OF ROGERS, THE DEFAULTING TELLER OF THE FULTON BANK.

A telegram was received yesterday by Superintendent Campbell, at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters, from Detectives Corwin and Folk, dated Knoxville, Tenn., announcing that they had succeeded in arresting D. P. Rogers, the defaulting Teller of the Fulton Bank, of Brooklyn, who ran away with $25,000 of the funds of that institution two weeks ago last Friday. Detective Corwin, who was sent after Rogers on the day of the latter's departure, arrived in Knoxville, Tenn., last Saturday morning, having received a slight clue which led him to suspect that Rogers had gone there. It had been known that Rogers had been very anxious to possess a sheep farm in Tennessee, and the detective at once began a search among the various real estate offices and the banks of Knoxville. On Monday he learned that a large amount of money had been deposited in the People's Bank, of Knoxville, by a Knoxville real estate dealer named Dorn. From Dorn he learned that the money had been expressed to him from Harrisburg, Penn., by a Brooklyn man named Rogers. The man Rogers subsequently appeared at Dorn's office and entered into negotiations for a sheep-farm somewhere in the vicinity. Corwin next heard from Rogers at Concord, Tenn. Seeing that there was work for more than one detective, Superintendent Campbell on Wednesday morning sent Detective Folk to assist him, ordering him to report at Knoxville. The package mentioned a few days ago as having been sent from Macon, Ga., to the President of the Fulton Bank arrived yesterday, and was found to contain $3,500. The package was first sent by express by Rogers to his sister living at Social Circle, Ga., from Harrisburg, Penn. The sister, not knowing what it contained, immediately informed Mrs. Rogers of the fact, who in turn communicated with the bank authorities, who telegraphed for the package. The prompt action of the friends of Rogers in giving all information in their power, and returning all the money which had come into their hands, was commended by the Police, and will no doubt go a long way in mitigation of the criminal's punishment. The detectives stated in their telegram that they would start for Brooklyn with their prisoner at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and they are expected to arrive there to-morrow morning. It is thought that the bank will recover nearly all the money stolen.

A GREAT FORGER CAPTURED.

ARREST OF WILLIAM E. GRAY IN LONDON—HISTORY OF HIS FORGERIES IN 1869—CIRCUMSTANCES OF GRAY'S FLIGHT AND ARREST.

A cable dispatch received in this City, yesterday, announced the arrest, by Detective Mickelejohn, of the Old Bailey, London, of William E. Gray, the broker, who, in December, 1869, victimized Wall street to the amount of nearly $600,000 by means of forged, or altered, State Bounty Loan Bonds. The news was announced in the Stock Exchange yesterday morning, and caused much excitement. The history of Gray and his crime is a most eventful one. He is the son of Rev. Dr. Edward H. Gray, who was Chaplain of the United States Senate from 1861 to 1869. Gray is about five feet ten inches in height, with grey eyes, light hair, and very blonde mustache. He was well educated, and a clever conversationalist. During his career in Washington, he was only noticeable for his extensive acquaintance among the demi-monde. In 1866 he came to this City, and by means of letters from influential public men obtained a subordinate position with the house of A. W. Dimmock & Co., at No. 36 Pine street, for the purpose of learning the business of a broker. On Dimmock & Co. suspending business, Gray secured desk-room in New street, and did commission business for Mr. J. D. Lands. In July, 1869, he was concerned in the "laying-down" or negotiating of some forged Government securities, but the matter was hushed up by his taking back the worthless bonds. He next formed the acquaintance of Mr. Eugene Fink, a respectable broker, who by a representation that he (Gray) had inherited $50,000 by the death of an aunt, he pursuaded to execute orders on commission for time. Gray then opened an office at No. 44 Broad street, and began dealing heavily in dubitable mining stocks, such as "Quartz Hill." Gray borrowed money "on call" in the street, giving as collateral security for the money obtained, either United States Registered 5-20 bonds of 1867, or Bounty Loan Certificates of the State of New-York, which had been raised or altered to larger amounts. On Friday, Dec. 10, 1869, Gray overdrew his account at the Bank of the Commonwealth, and obtained a loan of $30,000 on three forged State Bounty Certificates. The Cashier of the Bank noticing the bonds on the Teller's desk after the loan had been made, took them to Mr. Harberger, of the Mechanics' Bank, who pronounced them genuine. At that moment, however, the transfer clerk came in, and it was then discovered that the bonds had been raised and altered. Gray was sent for and came around to the bank. On being informed of the discovery he assumed an air of injured innocence and said that he received the bonds from a Mr. T. H. Pratt, residing in the St. Nicholas Hotel, and that he had obtained a loan on another of the bonds from Mr. Coleman Benedict, and that he had a similar bond in his safe. This bond he surrendered and he was not arrested, promising to make matters right on the following day. On the next day Mr. Fink, who was in Pratt's office, advised him to draw his account at the Mechanics' Bank and make good his credits on the street. At that moment a carriage containing a lady drove up to the door. Gray took a bundle from his desk, went out, handed the bundle to the lady, who drove off, and he walked up toward the Stock Exchange. That was the last seen of Gray in this city, and the bundle he handed the lady in the carriage contained United States Bonds, which he had purchased with the proceeds of his forgeries. When Gray's flight was discovered his victims were found on every side. Among the persons and banks plundered were Howes & Macy, $75,000; Brown & Loveridge, $10,000; Vermilye & Co., $50,000; Mechanics Bank, $30,000; Coleman Benedict, $18,000; J. N. Ewill & Co., $25,000, and E. P. Scott, $40,000. Detective Thomas Sampson, then of the Stock Exchange, was set to work on the case, and he arrested Pratt, who proved to be a swindler and a partner of Gray in the forgeries. Pratt was locked up in the Tombs for nearly a year, when he was released on the condition of his testifying against Glover, the Boylston Bank robber. Detectives Sampson and Elder, by unceasing efforts, succeeded in learning that the woman who came in the carriage to Gray's office on the day of his disappearance was named Isabella Haskins, and a watch was placed on her residence night and day. Their efforts in this regard were foiled by the blundering of a stupid Police officer named Avery, who arrested Mrs. Haskins, and so gave Gray warning, on which he fled the country. Nothing more was heard of him until November, 1871, when Detective Sampson received information that Gray was in London under the name of James Payne Morgan. The detective asked the then Superintendent of Police to telegraph to the London Police to arrest Gray, but that official, for some reason best known to himself, refused. A requisition was procured by Detective Sampson, and he went to Europe, a reward of $5,000 having been issued for Gray's arrest by the Stock Board. Sampson, on arriving in London, stated the facts to the English Police, who alone had the power to make the arrest. But owing to the refusal of ex-Superintendent Kelso to telegraph an order for his arrest, Gray had received warning, and when he was arrested by the London Police he denied his identity, said the man they wanted was in another part of the house, and so imposed on the English detectives that they released him. He then made his escape in disguise by the rear door. Detective Sampson determined, however, not to give up the chase, and followed Gray through Austria, France, and Germany, but failed to find him. In London Gray, under the name of Morgan, occupied a magnificent mansion, No. 15 Bloomsbury square, which was furnished with elegance and taste. He kept his brougham and a negro servant, was regarded as an American millionaire, and dined with Baron Rothschild and the Duke of Newcastle. The whereabouts of Mrs. Haskins is not known. Of the circumstances of his present arrest little is known. It seems, from the information received by Detective Sampson, that Gray came back to England some months ago, and under the name of Dr. Koletzo started a land swindle. Before Detective Sampson left England he gave Detective Mickelejohn, who is admitted by the smartest of the English detectives, a photograph of Gray. On Friday afternoon Detective Mickelejohn met Gray in Pimlico, and recognizing him from his photograph, arrested him. Gray was arraigned before Sir Thomas Henry, at the Old Bailey, yesterday, and on being fully identified was remanded to Newgate until Thursday next, in order that the United States authorities might be communicated with. Immediately on the receipt of the news of Gray's arrest a meeting of the officers of the Stock Board was held, and it was decided, on motion of Mr. John B. Norris, the Vice President of the board, to send Detective Sampson after Gray by the steamer Algeria, which will sail on Wednesday next.

THE JANEWAY BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The firm of Janeway & Co., an extensive paper-house, which failed several months ago, proposed a composition with their creditors on the basis of seventy-five cents on the dollar, payable in five equal installments of fifteen cents each, in twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, and thirty-six months, without security. Most of the creditors accepted the offer, but a minority strongly opposed it, and the matter has been pending before Register Williams since last November, before whom a large amount of testimony was taken, Messrs. Carter & Eaton representing the creditors favoring the composition, and W. A. Coursen and W. H. Waring the as opposed. On the 18th ult. Register Williams reported against the confirmation of the proposed composition, and the matter was argued before the court, which yesterday directed an order to be drawn reversing the action of the Register and confirming the composition offer made by the firm.

A LIFE OF SHAME.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH ENTICING YOUNG GIRLS TO LEAD AN IMMORAL LIFE.

A small, shabbily-dressed Jewess, who gave her name as Mary Brooks, and who is known to the Police as a notorious "procuress," was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court on a charge of having enticed two young girls, named respectively Abbie Amelia Cornell and Augusta Gumpert, into her residence in Macdougal street, and there used them for immoral purposes. The facts of the case, as gathered from the various affidavits, as well as from the Police officers, are as follows: On Thursday night last the father of Abbie called at the Fifteenth Precinct Station and informed Sergt. Murray that his daughter had left her home three nights previously and was living, in company with another young girl, at the house of ill-fame in Macdougal street, at the same time requesting the arrest of the proprietress and the removal of the two girls. Upon receiving the information, Sergeant Murray and Roundsman Brady visited the premises described, arrested the Jewess, and took into custody the two girls. Upon being questioned by Justice Kilbreth in court yesterday, Abbie related the following story: The Jewess met her in the street on Monday last, and asked her if she could sew on the machine, promising that if she could a situation would be obtained for her as seamstress, at a salary of $10 or $15 per week. Upon the strength of this promise Abbie went with the strange woman to the house in Macdougal street and passed the afternoon in sewing. As night came on it grew stormy, and she accepted the Jewess' pressing invitation to stay all night. The next day she occupied herself with sewing, as on the previous afternoon, and in the night was again induced to promise to remain overnight. A company of men came to the house at night and began drinking. They endeavored to entice her to immoral practices, but she steadily resisted. The next night being afraid to return home to meet her father's anger, she remained at the house again, and finally succumbed to the Jewess' solicitation to sell herself to infamy. From the affidavit of Augusta Gumpert, her companion, who is seventeen years old, the same age as Abbie, it appears that the Jewess was in the habit of appropriating the proceeds of their infamy, giving them but a few cents each day. In court yesterday, Abbie's father, whose eyes were red from weeping, endeavored to persuade his daughter to return home or to go to a reformatory institution. The daughter expressed a desire to reform, and at her own request was committed to the Magdalen Asylum for six months. Augusta expressed a wish to return immediately to her parents at Morrisania, but as she was one of the principal witnesses against the prisoner she was committed to the House of Detention to await the conclusion of the trial, after which she will be permitted to return to her home. The prisoner, who gave her age as thirty-five and birth-place as Germany, emphatically denied that her house was disreputable; affirmed that "she lived all alone, with respectable people." She was committed in default of $2,000 bail, to answer in General Sessions. The prisoner is the same woman who, some two or three months ago, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth on a similar charge of having abducted, for immoral purposes, a little girl only fifteen years old. She had, however, so completely covered up the traces of her negotiations that Justice Kilbreth was compelled to discharge her for want of implicating evidence. He expressed a conviction yesterday that the evidence in the case was amply sufficient to convict her.

THE POLICE BOARD.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN ONE OF THE RULES—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, reported an amendment to section 3 of rule 94 of the Police Regulations. The rule prescribes the qualifications of persons eligible to appointment on the Police, and the section is as follows:

"No person will be appointed a patrolman unless he has been a resident of this State during a term of one year next prior to his application for appointment, and has been a resident of the City of New-York for six consecutive months, immediately preceding that time."

The amendment offered by Mr. Erhardt was to strike out all after the word "appointment," thereby removing the requirement of a six months' residence in the City prior to appointment. Commissioner Voorhis called for the yeas and nays, as he was opposed to the amendment. The resolution was then adopted, Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Erhardt voting in the affirmative, and Commissioner Voorhis in the negative. The effect of this amendment to the rule will be to render eligible for appointment on the Police force persons living in any portion of the State.

A proposition was received from Henry A. Peck & Co. offering fifteen cents per load for 5,000 loads of street-sweepings, and it was received and referred to the Street-cleaning Committee. Honorable mention was made of Patrolmen Darke and O'Connor, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, for gallant conduct in stopping a runaway team on Broadway on the 8th inst. Patrolmen Michael O'Connell, Seventeenth Precinct; Patrick Colohan, Sixth Precinct, and Thomas F. Schaffer, Thirty-first Precinct, were dismissed the department for being off post. Patrolman Sylvester Blackwood, who had been detailed at the Post Office for a number of years, was withdrawn and remanded to patrol duty in the Twenty-sixth Precinct. Patrolman Jetur J. Squires, detailed at the United States Sub-Treasury, was transferred to patrol duty in the Sixteenth Precinct.

PROF. DOREMUS BANKRUPT.

HIS PETITION FILED—A STATEMENT OF HIS AFFAIRS.

R. Ogden Doremus, the chemist, of No. 70 Union place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court. The liabilities are not large, beyond those fully secured by mortgages on property, while the other assets will depend largely upon the disposal of stock interests of very uncertain value. The following is the statement of assets and liabilities:

ASSETS.

House and lot, No. 70 Union place, subject to the following mortgages: Mutual Life Insurance Company, $80,000; Felix Govin y Pinto, $15,000; J. & J. Farrington, $5,000; total, $100,000. Petitioner owns only an undivided half interest, the remaining half being vested in his wife, Estella Doremus. Estimated value of one-half interest	$87,500 00
Judgment against A. Porz, of Brooklyn	556 75
Personal property, including chemical apparatus, library, &c	7,750 00
Debts due on open account	8,885 00
Unliquidated claims	2,017 15
Stocks—	
Trade Dollar Silver Company of Colorado	2,000 00
Hall Railway Signal Company	5,000 00
United States Dairy Company	3,800 00
The following are of doubtful value:	
Oleomargarine Company of New-York, par value	25,000 00
New-York Hydro-Carbon Gas Company, par value	1,000 00
National Company for Refining and Purifying Wines and Spirits	4,800 00
Colorado Gold and Silver Ore Separating Company, par value	2,000 00
American Hard Rubber Vehicle Company	2,000 00
New-England Steam-heating Company	500 00
Leno r Gas Engine Company	1,000 00
New-York Saponuine Company	2,000 00
Wearing apparel, &c	700 00
Total	$128,288 90

LIABILITIES.

Secured by priority—clerical services	$200 00
Secured by mortgages as above stated	100,000 00
Unsecured debts:	
Le Boutillier Brothers	909 46
South Reformed Church, pew rent	500 00
T. C. Doremus	1,500 00
Crosby & Kent	3,000 00
James J. King's Sons	4,700 00
Thomas W. Evans, Paris, France	500 00
Thompson W. Decker	795 71
Other debts	2,974 57
Total	$115,079 74
Apparent excess of assets	13,209 16
Amount of doubtful stock	38,500 00
Estimated liabilities	25,290 84

THE PAY OF THE BEECHER-TILTON JURY.

It was announced in Brooklyn yesterday that a new bill had been drawn up and forwarded to Senator Kennaday, at Albany, amending the bill passed by the Legislature last Winter providing for extra compensation for the jury in the Tilton-Beecher case. The original bill left it to the discretion of the Board of Supervisors to fix the amount of extra compensation which the jury should receive, and the board, at its meeting a few weeks ago, voted down the proposition to fix that amount at $4 per day, and also to put it at $2, and was about to take a vote on an amendment to the resolution fixing the extra compensation at six cents per day when a motion was made to lay the whole subject upon the table, which was carried. The proposed amendatory bill makes the payment of extra compensation to all jurors detained on a case more than thirty days compulsory, and fixes the amount at $4 per day in addition to the $2 already received, making an aggregate of $6 per day. Senator Kennaday will no doubt introduce the bill in the Senate to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GERMAN.

Valentine Kalteiser, a native of Germany, twenty-five years of age, committed suicide early yesterday morning by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver, at his residence, No. 317 West Forty-first street. The deceased, who was a machinist, lived with his parents at the above number. He had been very sick for over six months, and despaired of recovering his health. Yesterday while his mother was preparing his breakfast she was startled by hearing a pistol-shot in her son's bed-room, and, on entering the room, she found him lying dead on the floor with the revolver beside him. On examination it was found that he had shot himself through the heart. Death was almost instantaneous. Coroner Waltman was notified to hold an inquest.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON — LIVELY SPORT ANTICIPATED AT PROSPECT PARK — SEVERAL NEW YACHTS READY TO LAUNCH.

The indications at present are that the business of miniature yachting at Prospect Park Lake, Brooklyn, will be much more brisk this season than it has ever been before, and that the sport, in common with everything in the line of amusement, will partake of the vigor and enterprise incident to the Centennial year. Ever since the closing of the season of 1875, in November last, those interested in the sport have been actively engaged in preparing for the opening of the season of 1876. To this end several new boats have been built during the past Winter, several others were entirely remodeled and overhauled, and probably all of them put in thorough repair. Capt. John Cole, of the Fulton Ferry boat Winona, has just completed a new schooner, regular built, 66 inches long, 13¾ inches wide, and 6 inches deep. Willet Smith has also built a new schooner, 64 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 7½ inches deep. The Daytons, of the Long Island Yacht Club, have also two new boats, and Mr. Baxter, of the Prospect Park Club, has one. The dimensions of these latter could not be learned. In addition to the above, Miles Wood has overhauled and rebuilt his Mischief, as has also William Northrup his Millie.

A union meeting of the three clubs at Prospect Park was called a few days ago for the purpose of making arrangements for the ensuing season. The meeting was held at the residence of Capt. Cole, Commodore of the American Model Yacht Association, in Nassau street. That club was well represented, as was also the old Prospect Park Club, but for some reason no member or representative of the Long Island Club responded. This was much regretted, as it was desired to unite all the clubs this season, and carry on the sport in such a manner as to enlist the hearty co-operation of all interested. It was agreed, however, that the opening regattas of the present season should take place as follows: The Prospect Park Club, being the oldest organization at the lake, was allowed the preference, and they will have their opening regatta on Saturday, April 15. The opening of the American Model Yacht Association will take place one week later, April 22. It is proposed to conduct each regatta in much the same manner as in past seasons, having regular club regattas at least once each month, with an occasional union regatta, in which all boats can be entered if their owners desire, divided into proper classes, or subject to suitable time allowance. William Northrup's Millie having won the Cole champion pennant at the last race in which it was sailed for, last Fall, that gentleman is now the owner of that trophy. Capt. Cole proposes to get up a new pennant for the present season, to be sailed for under the same rules and subject to the same conditions as last Summer, and to remain the property of the yacht which wins it at the last regatta next Fall. There will also be the usual Commodore challenge cup regattas during the season, besides regattas for minor prizes from time to time.

At Central Park, in this City, the indications are not so favorable for a brisk Summer's sport. Mr. Charles W. Fitch, the pioneer of miniature yachting not only in Prospect Park, but in Central Park also, died last Winter, and in his loss the sport has received a blow from which it will probably not easily recover. Since Mr. Fitch's death his place of business has been closed, and there is at present no one in New-York, so far as known, to take his place and carry on the sport at the Park with the same spirit and liberality. The day for the opening regatta at Central Park has not been yet announced.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF BAPTISTS.

The Board of Trustees of the Central Association of Baptists (open communion) held its semi-annual meeting on Friday and Saturday, at the Baptist Church in Twenty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, the Chairman, Dr. G. H. Ball, presiding. The Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, Rev. D. M. Stuart, of Pike, N. Y., presented his report of the condition of the association and of the work accomplished by it during the Winter months. This report showed that during that time five evangelists had been engaged holding special revival meetings in Elmira, Attica, Fabeas, North Scriba, Gilbert's Mills, Holmesville, Oxford, Dickerson, and various other towns and cities in the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, with gratifying success. Three missionaries to India have been sustained and remarkable progress has been made in raising a fund known as the Memorial Fund, which is to be dedicated to the maintenance of home and foreign missions. This fund has now reached about ninety thousand dollars, and efforts will be made to have it completed by the 4th of July next. The financial report showed that the current collection during the past six months, apart from the Memorial Fund, amounted to about three thousand dollars, while the disbursements during the same period were about two thousand seven hundred dollars. The association, which numbers over ten thousand members resident in New-York and Pennsylvania, will hold its annual meetings on Aug. 29, 30, and 31 next, at Parma, near Rochester, N. Y.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, held in the Halsey Street Church in Newark last night, a committee of eleven was appointed to investigate charges of maladministration preferred against Revs. A. Craig and W. R. Keifer. The Centennial Committee recommended the endowment of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., with the sum of $40,000 for the establishment of a Janes Professorship. Rev. Dr. Toss, President of the University, said that an effort would be made to increase the endowment. Bishop Janes and others made strong addresses in favor of the committee's recommendation, and it was adopted. Revs. A. L. Brice, J. K. Burr, L. R. Dunn, and Messrs. George J. Ferry, M. H. Gillette, and E. L. Doubina were appointed to serve as an Executive Committee in connection with the fund. During the debate it transpired that the failure of Daniel Drew had decreased the endowment fund more than one hundred thousand dollars. Delegates to the General Conference were elected as follows:

Clerical.—Dr. J. F. Hurst, Dr. R. L. Dashiel, Rev. L. R. Dunn, Rev. J. N. Fitzgerald, with A. L. Brice and J. T. Crane as reserves.

Lay.—George J. Ferry and S. B. Ransom, with John Foland and Amos Hoagland as reserves.

In the evening there was a temperance meeting in the Halsey Street Church, when Revs. W. P. Abbott and J. T. Crane delivered addresses.

THE WORK OF ST. PAUL'S GUILD.

The officers of St. Paul's Guild have just issued a report of the extent and nature of the assistance extended to the poor of St. Paul's parish at their institution, No. 140 Leonard street, during the past Winter. The Guild conducted a restaurant, lodging-house, day nursery for children, and a "Working Men's Club." The number of meals furnished was 11,773, at an aggregate cost of $1,549 50, or about fourteen cents per meal. Lodging was afforded to 2,266 persons, at an aggregate expense of $420 75. Forty beds were provided, and those applicants possessing any money were charged ten cents per night. The day nursery was apparently of no practical benefit, and has been abandoned. There were only three applicants, and these were half orphans, who were supported continuously at a total expense of $17 50. The Working Men's Club is yet in an incipient state, but it is proposed to provide a library, bath-rooms, and other appurtenances, to be supplied to working man at a nominal cost. The balance-sheet of the Guild shows the receipts to have been $1,763 08; expenditures, $2,293 07. The amount contributed thus far amounts to $914 50.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist ministers of Staten Island are attending the Newark Conference. Their pulpits will be filled to-day by local preachers or other substitutes. Rev. Mr. Ralyea, of the Woodrow M. E. Church, after one year's pastorship, preached his farewell sermon on last Sunday, and will receive a new appointment from the Conference. For some months the teachers and superintendents of the six Sunday-schools on the north shore of Staten Island have held a series of weekly meetings in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of being instructed, by the Pastors of the several churches, in the lesson for the succeeding Sunday. These meetings have proved of such benefit that steps have been taken to form a permanent organization, and the following gentlemen have been appointed to take charge of the matter: A. C. Wood, of the Reformed Church; A. W. Sexton, Jr., of Calvary Church; A. C. Hillyer, of Trinity Church; J. S. Sprague, of Grace M. E. Church; Eugene Du Bois, of the Church of the Ascension; and Thomas Davis, Jr., of the Park Baptist Church. The number of children in these six Sunday-schools is over thirteen hundred.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

William F. Aldrich, as Receiver, filed with the County Clerk yesterday the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank up to April 1, 1876:

RECEIPTS.

Cash and cash items	$7,185 45
Interest paid	5,540 37
Bonds and mortgages paid	8,610 00
Loans paid	6,603 87
Rents	556 18
Sale of stocks	126,760 45
Adjustment of account	151 53
Total	$155,407 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loan at Merchants' Exchange National Bank	$8,205 17
To depositors	100,487 73
Taxes on real estate and internal revenue	684 68
Current expenses	1,857 59
Cash to balance	44,162 66
Total	$155,407 85

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits for the past week amounted to $65,200.

The Police arrested 1,694 persons in this City during the past week.

The foreign mails of yesterday consisted of 58,754 letters, 742 registered letters, and 80 bags of papers.

The amount of fines received in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court during the month of March was $356.

A new lecture, entitled "An Old Grudge; A New Fuss," will be delivered by Laura C. Holloway at Cooper Institute, next Thursday at 8 P. M.

Seven creditors of Richard M. Pratt, shoes, at No. 477 Eighth avenue, have petitioned to throw him into bankruptcy. Their claims amount to $3,235.

Burglars made an attempt to rob the dry goods store of Hardy & Co., at No. 585 Eighth avenue yesterday morning, but were frightened off without succeeding in getting any property.

At Hope Chapel, No. 197 Mott street, near Broome, this afternoon at 2 P. M., the Eighth Ward revivalist, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jackson, will conduct a meeting, and relate her wonderful experience.

The members of the Produce Exchange have organized a mutual benefit association for the purpose of relieving the necessities of aged and disabled members, and also to benefit the families of deceased members.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday, 592 deaths, 478 births, and 94 marriages, showing an increase of 4 deaths and 43 births, and a decrease of 18 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Advices received yesterday from Savannah, report Surrogate Van Schaick as seriously, but it is not believed dangerously, sick. It is understood that he is suffering from a malarial fever, but not of a typhoid nature as has been reported. The dispatches received express no doubt of his ultimate recovery.

The lodge of Odd Fellows meeting at No. 62 Fourth street has resolved to establish a free employment agency to enable members of other lodges who may be out of employment to obtain it as speedily as possible. Mr. Siegfried Wolffshon is President of the lodge, and Mr. Isna Lefor Secretary. The lodge holds a meeting at its rooms every evening.

As Philip Clanter, of Sixtieth street and Tenth avenue, was walking along West Sixtieth street about 11 o'clock on Friday night, he states that he was assaulted by Edward A. Smith. Smith was arrested yesterday and arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where Justice Murray committed him in default of $1,000 bail, pending an examination to-day.

During a quarrel which occurred yesterday afternoon between William Maloney and his wife, at No. 38 Mulberry street, the woman, with the assistance of Julia O'Donohue, threw a kettle of boiling water upon her husband. He was badly scalded, and was taken to the House of Relief in Chambers street, where he received medical attendance. The women were arrested and locked up.

A number of creditors of Messrs. Cornish & Co., dealers in woolen goods, No. 636 Broadway, who suspended on Friday, met at the place of business of the firm yesterday afternoon. After a long discussion they adjourned, to meet again within a short time, without having come to any conclusion as to what course would be taken by them in regard to the settlement of the affairs of the house.

Wm. B. Hunter & Co., Heineman, Payson, & Morgan, W. H. Wisner & Co., and Francis C. Cross, creditors of S. W. Battershall & Charles Hart, tea brokers, of No. 19 Broad street, agreed to a compromise in November, 1873, accepting notes of the firm which have never been paid. They now petition to throw the firm into bankruptcy. Their claims amount to $5,041.

The examination into the charges of false pretenses preferred by Henrietta A. Geyer, the proprietress of the Maison Richelieu, against Annie C. Kiey, was resumed, before Justice Duffy, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Samuel N. Purdy testified that he had never recovered a judgment of $3,500 on behalf of Mrs. Kiey, as the latter had represented. The examination was then adjourned until next Saturday.

By the new arrangement at the Post Office eight deliveries of letters are made daily below Canal street; the first at 7:45 A. M., and the last at 4:30 P. M. Seven deliveries are made between Canal and Seventieth streets, the first at 8 A. M., and the last at 7:30 P. M. Thirteen collections are made daily, the first at 8 A. M. below Canal street, and 6 A. M. above, the last at 8:30 P. M. below Canal street, and 9 P. M. above.

George Duncan, a boy of eleven years, residing at No. 185 South Fifth avenue, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of having, while engaged in a dispute with a boy named William Fatler, residing at No. 200 South Fifth avenue, stabbed the latter severely in the shoulder. The prisoner, who was arrested by Officer Schmidt, stated that he had "cut him [the complainant] because he struck him first." He was admitted to $500 bail to answer.

BROOKLYN.

The arrests by the Brooklyn Police for last week were 448, and for March 2,198.

The Board of Assessors has confirmed the Assessment Committee's report for $201,465 50, to complete the Kent avenue basin improvement.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, granted a decree of absolute divorce yesterday in the case of Alexander Coyle vs. Rosa Coyle. The charge was adultery, and there was no defense.

The friends of Mr. E. W. Nichols, the Brooklyn merchant who has been missing from home since Tuesday last, are prosecuting a vigorous search for the missing man, in which they are aided by the Police.

According to the report of Controller Powell, just published, the total debt of the City of Brooklyn on March 31 was $34,358,529 85. On Nov. 30, 1875, it was $35,285,263 61, showing a decrease in four months of $926,733 76.

Michael Ratto and Vincenzo Steffano, Italians, were arrested yesterday charged with feloniously assaulting Frank Furey, of No. 22 Talman street, and cutting him with a knife. They were held by Justice Walsh for examination.

A suit has been begun by the Universal Life Insurance Company against the officers of the Lay College on Schermerhorn street, formerly the Central Presbyterian Church, to foreclose a mortgage on the premises given to the North American Life Insurance Company in June, 1870, to secure a loan of $15,000.

William G. Steinmetz, Superintendent of Government Buildings in New-York, caused yesterday the arrest of Alvin Munober, of No. 5 Clark street Brooklyn, charging him, in connection with Emily Sackert, of No. 335 Ninth street, New-York, with writing him threatening and abusive letters, for the purposes of extorting money and levying blackmail.

Mr. A. P. Agresta, the New-York shipping merchant who a few days ago caused the arrest of three Italians on a charge of conspiring to take his life, was arrested yesterday at the instance of the Italians in question on a charge of malicious prosecution, they having been discharged for want of sufficient evidence to hold them. Justice Walsh held Agresta to bail in the sum of $7,000, which he furnished.

According to the report of Fire Marshal Keady, there were forty-six fires in Brooklyn last month, causing a total loss of $69,100, on which the total insurance was $93,850. There were nineteen persons burned to death, of whom eighteen were included in the fire at the Home for the Aged, on Bushwick avenue, and three persons more were severely burned, one by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and another by the explosion of a gas-stove in which kerosene had been used instead of gas.

LONG ISLAND.

The members of the M. E. Church of Patchogue contemplate raising their church edifice, putting a basement under it and generally refitting it, at a cost of over two thousand dollars. A vote of the congregation is to be taken this evening. During the recent revival in this church 158 members were received on probation, and the whole number of conversions was 180.

Ex-Justice Murphy, of Newtown, has sworn out warrants against several of the Constables of the town for perjury. It appears that he made out the bills of these officers for their services, and that he has not yet receiv d his pay in full for doing this service. He now swears that there were false items in the bills, and that the officers committed perjury in making affidavit to their correctness.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Neptune Boating Association, of West Brighton, will be represented in the Centennial matches.

The tie in the pigeon match at New-Dorp, for a handsome shot-gun, was yesterday shot off and won by Mr. Figen, a grocer, in New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of Paterson on Friday night nominated John J. Winters and Thomas Holt Tax Commissioners.

Mrs. Ann Standford, wife of an expressman named Charles Standford, from whom she had been separated for two years, threw herself into the wire-factory pond at Belleville Friday night. John McBride attempted to rescue her, but failed. Her body was recovered yesterday.

The United Schutzen Association, have decided to open the Union Hill Schutzen Park for the season with a three days' festival, beginning on May 22.

Ill health has compelled Rev. James Marshall, of the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, to resign his pastorate. The resignation is to take effect May 1.

REUNION OF AN OLD SOCIETY.

The New-York Typographical Society, the oldest benevolent organization of printers in existence in the United States, held its one hundred and thirty-fourth semi-annual meeting on Saturday evening last at No. 3 Chambers street. A large number of members were present, and the proceedings were interesting to the craft generally. Reports were read from the Secretary, the Treasurer, and from the Board of Directors of the Printers' Library, all of which represent the society to be in a flourishing state, considering the depressed condition of business. Following are the names of the officers of the society, a greater portion of whom were elected at this meeting: President, Henry R. Piercy; Vice President, S. H. Bidwell; Secretary, Thomas C. Faulkner; Treasurer, George Parsons; Trustees, Edward M. Skidmore, Charles C. Savage, Archibald Miller; Directors of Printers' Library, Charles McDevitt, George Rubl, S. Hoffheimer, Henry L. Crate, S. P. Baxter, Israel Smith. Many new and valuable books have recently been added to the Library, both by gift and purchase, and the society is desirous of again throwing open its doors for the benefit of printers, and others connected indirectly with the profession. A favorable report was made in regard to an exhibition of the printers' art at the Centennial at Philadelphia. There will probably be a large collection of antique and modern specimens at the Exhibition.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Rev. J. Good, Mrs. W. B. Whiting, two children and two nurses, Mrs. Jane Gray Swisshelm, Miss Swisshelm, Miss Jane G. Mitchell, James Blake, H. Haste, Mrs. H. Haste, Miss Ellen Haste, Miss Lambert, Owen Harrington, Thomas Hughes, W. E. Benger, William Scott, Mrs. Reed and two children, Mr. Knowles, Edward D. Bridger, Thomas Bullintyne, Mrs. M. C. Leffingwell, Miss Charlotte Foster, Robert Sanderson, Miss Mace, Gustav Eerchard, James Hoch, L. A. Coste, Mrs. L. A. Coste and infant, William C. Armstrong, William St. Aubyn, Bertie Baber, William Atkinson, Mrs. William Atkinson, Master Herbert Atkinson, Master Albert Atkinson, Master Frank Atkinson, William H. Teel, Mrs. William H. Teel, Mrs. S. P. Hurley, Miss Ellen Hurley, Miss Carrie Word, H. Kuhne, William Hanna, Edward Hickman, Mrs. Edward Hickman, F. Marra.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—J. C. Biddle Cope, Mrs. J. C. Biddle Cope, infant, and servant, Miss K. C. Sanders, Miss M. A. Lennox, G. H. Stack, Mrs. Bryant and two children, Mme. Corp, Miss Corp, Pedro Corp, Yosé Riera, P. Chardon, Mr. Larson, F. B. Littlejohn, Henry Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Henry Fitzpatrick, Charles H. Hibbard, Frank P. Krugon, R. W. P. Kitchen, Mrs. Japson, Master Japsen, Eli Johnson, Mrs. Eli Johnson, R. M. Russell, Clarence R. Bartlett, A. H. Turner, Mrs. A. H. Turner, Master Turner, Miss Turner, Mrs. E. P. Weston, Miss Lilla M. Weston, Miss Maud Weston, Master Ellsworth S. Weston, Mrs. D. S. Thomas, Amasa Mason, V. Hurtado F. Caswell, Mr. G. D. Roberts, Miss Lulu Roberts, and servant.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Col. Sanford, Mrs. Ada Harley, William H. Scott, Charles Sulley, Mrs. Charles Sulley, G. E. Ireland, Mrs. G. E. Ireland, Miss A. Lavigniere, Capt. Pousonby, R. N., John Hotham, Charles Sanderson, E. W. Prescott, Herbert Wadsworth, Mr. Hurtado, William Boardman, M. Hlasko, Lieut. Corv. J. J. Luken, W. A. Malcolm, Mrs. W. A. Malcolm, T. H. Hodgson, Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, Dr. W. D. Lissenbery, G. R. Sampson, Mrs. G. R. Sampson, Edgar